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## Tory Candidates Hold Tight to Thatcher's Line

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

LONDON — As Britain awoke Friday from the shock of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's resignation, the three candidates to succeed her launched their campaigns around similar promises of uniting the Conservative Party and winning the next general elections.

All three candidates pledged to preserve the broad lines of the conservative philosophy long known here simply as Thatcherism.

The word in the bustling corridors of the House of Commons was that former Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine and John Major, the chancellor of the Exchequer, were emerging as the strongest contenders. But the surprise this past week was a warning that members of Parliament may still act unexpectedly when they cast their secret ballots on Tuesday.

Rather than the nation at large, the electorate on this occasion chooses only the 372 Conservative members of Parliament who on Tuesday will pick between Mr. Heseltine, Mr. Major and Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd.

It was Mr. Heseltine's strong challenge to Mrs. Thatcher in a first ballot last Tuesday that prompted her resignation, although he won only 152 votes — against 204 for the prime minister — and is reportedly still not assured of the 187 votes needed to obtain an outright majority in the next round.

Political experts said Mr. Major and Mr. Hurd, who were apparently encouraged to join the race by Mrs. Thatcher after she stepped down, were concentrating on trying to force a third ballot on Thursday, with the idea of later joining forces to stop Mr. Heseltine.

Under party rules, if there is a third and final vote and if there are more than two candidates, the lawmakers must state a first and second preference. If none wins an outright majority, the second preferences of those backing the candidate who runs last will be distributed between the two front-runners to pick the winner.

With Mr. Heseltine having presented his manifesto before he challenged Mrs. Thatcher, Friday was the occasion for both Mr. Major and Mr. Hurd to announce their platforms. They were remarkably similar and barely distinguishable from that of Mr. Heseltine.

Mr. Major, a self-made man who left school at the age of 16, seemed to underline his own humble background by promising to build "a genuinely classless society so that people, according to their ability or good fortune, can rise to whatever position."

Mr. Major, only 47, was promoted to cabinet rank early in 1989, but he soon came to be considered

## The Early Odds Favor Major

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Douglas Hurd has clearly fallen behind his rivals, bookmakers said here Friday. One London bookmaker, watching the odds on John Major get better, said: "It's almost as if Mr. Hurd has pulled out of the race."

Late Friday, Mr. Major was quoted even by the bookmaker Ladbrokes and 11/10 by William Hill. On 11/10 odds, a better would have to put down 10 to get back 11. Michael Heseltine was quoted at 5/4 by William Hill and 11/8 by Ladbrokes, and Mr. Hurd was quoted at 7/2 by Ladbrokes and 4/1 by William Hill.

(AFP, AP)



President George Bush and President Hafez Assad of Syria at their meeting in Geneva on Friday to discuss the Gulf crisis.

## Bush, Praising Syrian Gulf Role, Meets Assad

By Ann Devroy  
Washington Post Service

GENEVA — President George Bush praised Syria on Friday for joining the United States "on the front line" against Iraq and expressed increasing impatience with President Saddam Hussein's refusal to withdraw from Kuwait.

Mr. Bush made the comments after meeting President Hosni Mubarak in Egypt but before the two-hour meeting at a hotel here with President Hafez Assad of Syria.

A statement issued by the White House said Mr. Bush and Mr. Assad agreed that the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait was unacceptable and that the "legitimate government" of Kuwait must be restored.

It said that they had "had an extended conversation of the question of terrorism" and that Mr. Bush asked for Syrian help in gaining the release of American hostages held in Beirut.

In addition, it said, the leaders discussed the overall Middle East peace process and the "importance of moving ahead" with UN resolutions on the Palestinian issue.

The president brushed aside Israeli officials' criticism of the meeting. The Israeli defense minister, Moshe Arens, described Mr. Assad as a cruel dictator and said "misunderstandings could arise" because Mr. Bush would meet with Mr. Assad but preferred not to visit Israel.

"In the Middle East," he said, "the meeting is the message."

Mr. Bush said he was sending no message. He also said that he hoped to meet with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel when Mr. Shamir came to Washington, which he is expected to do in December.

Until now, the White House had indicated that Mr. Bush would not hold such a meeting.

The session with Mr. Assad came after a morning meeting in Cairo with Mr. Mubarak, who was pessimistic about the chances of a peaceful resolution of the crisis.

"I have seen no sign of movement on the other side," the Egyptian leader said.

The participation of Syria and Egypt in the alliance against Saddam Hussein is considered vital by the Bush administration in maintaining Arab support. Both Egypt and Syria have sent forces to the Gulf while declining to say in much detail how those forces would be used if fighting broke out.

Syria has pledged 20,000 troops to the Gulf deployment, and 7,500 of them are now in place. Egypt has 15,000 troops in place and 10,000 more pledged.

At a news conference in Cairo before he left for Geneva, Mr. Bush staunchly defended his decision to meet with Mr. Assad, despite the Bush administration's formal listing of Syria as one of the countries that sponsor terrorism.

"Mr. Assad is lined up with us with a commitment to force," he

said. "They are on the front line, or will be, standing up against this aggression."

Mr. Bush added: "As long as I have one American troop, one man, one woman left there in the armed forces in this Gulf, I will continue to work closely with all those who stand up against this aggression."

The president acknowledged that the United States had "big differences" with Mr. Assad in other areas and said that he planned to

Assad hopes his alliance will pay off in added influence. Page 2.

discuss those in the session with the Syrian leader in Geneva. Mr. Assad has not met with a U.S. president since 1977, when he and Jimmy Carter met in Geneva.

The U.S. ambassador to Syria, Edward P. Djerejian, said, "Where there are mutual interests, we work together." The mutual interest, he said, is the Gulf crisis.

Mr. Bush brushed aside several questions on Syria's status as a sponsor of terrorism officially listed by the State Department. Some investigators have also linked Syria to the 1988 bombing of a Pan Am airliner over Lockerbie, Scotland, in which 280 people were killed. Syria also is widely suspected of having instigated the 1983 terrorist bombings of the U.S. Embassy and Marine encampment in Beirut, which forced the United States to remove its forces from Lebanon.

The president would say only that the United States had "differences" with Syria but that it was a "key" country in the region. And he seconded statements from Mr. Mubarak that Syria was a vital player in the Gulf.

Mr. Bush declined to answer questions when photographers were ushered into the beginning of his meeting with Mr. Assad and he advised the Syrian leader to do the same. The two were photographed together but made no statements after the meeting.

As he has throughout most of the past week as he traveled through Europe, Mr. Bush continued the call for stepped-up pressure against Mr. Hussein.

At the United Nations next week, Mr. Bush said, "we'll be discussing not only the need to consider further action, but perhaps a time frame."

Mr. Bush and Mr. Mubarak issued joint statements of solidarity on the Gulf crisis, and the Egyptian president did not mention, as he had earlier this month, that more time was needed to find a diplomatic solution to the crisis.

Mr. Mubarak did refer to the "plight of the Palestinians," an issue that the Bush administration is trying to keep separate from the Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait.

## Gorbachev Offers Sovereignty Pact and a Warning

By David Remnick  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev circulated a proposal on Friday to remake the country into a "union of sovereign states" and then warned Boris N. Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, and the Baltic states that he was prepared for a "political struggle" if they rejected the new treaty out of hand.

The draft of the Treaty of the Union calls on the existing 15 republics to form a voluntary federation. The document says the country will be called the Union of Sovereign Soviet Republics, dropping "socialist" from its present name.

Although the treaty provisions a

large degree of authority for the individual republics, it also retains so much power for Moscow that Mr. Yeltsin and other republican leaders will inevitably find it too conservative. The various republican legislatures will now consider the draft for approval.

Mr. Gorbachev said: "I am convinced we have a long way to go. Let them make their proposals and suggestions, but if they merely make ultimatums, then they will further destabilize the situation in the country."

Under the new treaty, the union "center" would continue to control the military and security organs, formulate foreign policy, organize the financial and credit systems and control gold, energy reserves

and other resources it deems necessary.

Leaders of the three Baltic states and Georgia have already said they intend to win their outright independence and have no intention of signing the treaty.

Leaders of the Ukraine, a republic of 53 million people, say they will not sign a treaty until they have rewritten their constitution. And Russian leaders insist that the current draft represents only a pallid change.

When asked at a press conference about the Baltic states, Mr. Gorbachev reacted sternly. He said that if the Baltics wanted independence, then their leaders should call a referendum. As for the treaty, he

said, "They should and they shall agree."

Mr. Gorbachev has shown his impatience with the Baltic states so frequently in recent weeks that the leaders of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia met this week and issued a statement calling on Moscow not to "destabilize" the situation.

At the news conference, the Soviet leader showed anger especially at the Latvians' attempts to cut off all food, fuel and other supplies to Soviet Army troops stationed on its territory. Latvia has called on Moscow to remove all Soviet Army troops in the republic.

"I should say that as president, I have limits," Mr. Gorbachev warned. "In this case, the center

and the president will have to consider the situation and react."

Mr. Gorbachev said the draft would be published soon in the press "for nationwide discussion" and that the republics, including the Baltic states, were welcome to work on it further.

In the Supreme Soviet, legislators gave Mr. Gorbachev two more weeks to fill out his plan to reorganize the country's executive powers. The draft treaty makes clear that Mr. Gorbachev intends to create a strong executive presidency, with a vice president and a cabinet that includes the leaders of the 15 republics.

The mayor of Leningrad, Anatoli A. Sobchak, said he hoped that

See GORBACHEV, Page 5

## Pentagon Scrambling to Find Crucial Spare Parts

By George C. Wilson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Joint Chiefs of Staff are surveying the U.S. defense industry to determine how it could increase production of ammunition, spare parts and other items needed to keep American troops in the fight if war broke out in the Gulf, according to Pentagon officials.

This action is one of several new signs of the strain that President George Bush has put on the armed services by deciding to have a fighting force of 400,000 soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines in the region by January.

The other signs include the call-up of thousands of reservists to support front-

line troops in the Gulf; the army's decision this week to freeze almost everyone in uniform in his or her present job in case replacements are needed; and an internal briefing paper, on route to Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, warning that the air force is on its way to becoming a "hollow force" because of a looming shortage of spare parts.

A high-ranking planner involved with the industry survey said that the military already had tapped into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization stockpile in Europe for "smart" weapons, such as laser-guided bombs. He said the military would continue to draw down such sophisticated armament while the Joint Chiefs' survey of war

industry capabilities proceeded. He said the objective was to have enough ammunition and other supplies for 30 days of combat.

Smart weapons enable aircraft pilots to release bombs out of the reach of shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles, such as the Soviet-made SA-7 heat-seeking missile that the Iraqi Army has in abundance, officials said. The prospect that President Saddam Hussein would march captured U.S. pilots through Baghdad has fueled efforts to obtain sufficient "standoff" munitions, officials said.

At this time, the Joint Chiefs do not foresee the need to reopen closed ammunition plants, one top planner said, but they

may request that some manufacturers of crucial items increase output by putting on extra shifts of workers, according to another Pentagon planner.

"We're interested in surge capability," he said.

Military planners charged with thinking through "worst-case" scenarios say they are worried about having enough spare parts to maintain aircraft not already in the Gulf. They say the air force has taken spare parts from many fighter planes based in the United States to make combat-ready those sent to the Gulf. This means, they say, that many of the aircraft left behind

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## Japan Airport Deal Has West Crying Foul

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — With a price tag of \$8 billion, the airport going up on a man-made island in Osaka Bay in western Japan is sure to bring many questions. It will be the nation's first 24-hour-a-day airport and, some say, one of the world's busiest and most technologically advanced.

In recent months, the airport has achieved another distinction that nobody wanted: It has become the focus of a dispute between the United States and Japan over the failure of an American-German joint venture to win a construction contract.

Two and a half years after Japan promised to open public construc-

tion to foreign bidders, American officials and the leaders of AEG Westinghouse Transportation Systems Inc., the joint venture, are crying foul. They accuse the Japanese of rigging the system in favor of a Japanese competitor.

[The project has other problems. Agency France-Press reported. Subsidizing ground on the artificial island caused the authorities to decide Friday to delay the opening planned for March 1993 to September 1994.]

Trade officials say the stakes in resolving the construction dispute are high, since a breakdown could bring retaliation by the United States. Such a step could, in turn, jeopardize any chance of foreign

construction companies' doing business in Japan.

The contract at issue was for construction of a "people mover," or automated transit system for moving travelers to and from aircraft. The contract was awarded to a joint venture of two Japanese companies that had no experience in building such a system, but offered to build it for nearly 40 percent less than the more experienced AEG Westinghouse.

AEG Westinghouse has constructed 11 people movers in airports around the world since 1971. The company is a joint venture of the German company AEG AG, and the American company Westinghouse Electric Corp.

AEG Westinghouse complains that the winner of the bid, a joint venture by the Nippon Engineering Co. and the Sumitomo Corp., cannot build the people mover at the cost it envisions. AEG Westinghouse says the Japanese company does not understand the technology and did not meet the specifications of the project.

"This was the first litmus test of the openness of the Japanese construction market," said John R. Tucker, president of AEG Westinghouse. "And we were unsuccessful."

At the Kansai International Airport, managers dismissed the

See JAPAN, Page 15

## Animal Rights Groups Stalk U.S. Hunters

By Martha Ann Overland  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Hunting was once a largely solitary sport of hunter, dog and gun. But the hunter can no longer count on only a dog at his side. In the early-morning mist, groups of people in street clothes stalk behind those wearing camouflage gear and carrying rifles. Television crews, reporters and park police jostle for position in the peculiar parade through the woods.

"They will tell you they are bird-watching," said Russell McKinnon, who hunts on public lands in Maryland. But the hunters know better. They are followed into the woods by loud, leaf-rustling animal rights protesters. After the protesters repeatedly ignore warnings to "watch birds" somewhere else, the handcliffs are put on.

In 37 states it is now illegal to disturb hunters while they are in pursuit of game on state-owned land. A bill introduced in Congress would make it a federal crime to obstruct the hunter or scare game that is being hunted.

Hunter harassment laws represent the latest effort to speed a movement that has stopped some cosmetic companies from using laboratory animals to test their products and that has persuaded people not to buy fur coats.

"We believe we have the same right to protect wildlife as they do to shoot wildlife," said Wayne Pacelle, director of the Maryland-based Fund for Animals, which organizes hunt disruptions around the country. "These laws make it a crime to shoot an animal, but it is legal to shoot an animal. This is a strange priority for the state."

So far, where hunter harassment laws have been challenged, state courts have found them unconstitutional. In Wisconsin and Connecticut, such laws were overturned after judges ruled that they were overly broad, violating the First Amendment protection for freedom of speech.

"Virtually any act that leads to the annoyance of hunters becomes penalized," said Barry W. Lynn, legislative counsel to the American Civil Liberties Union. "In general the courts abhor the special preference of one activity over another in public places."

"To restrict someone's right to free speech, there has to be a compelling government interest. Frankly, it's pretty hard to prove that protecting hunters is a compelling government interest."

Despite some setbacks, hunters have vowed that they will not wait to be forced out of the woods. Hunters, who made up 7 percent of the

population in 1990 and whose numbers have been shrinking each year, are forming organizations to counter their opponents' public relations tactics.

Each side has offices in Washington to lobby Congress. Each uses public opinion polls by social scientists to support its positions. Each goes into schools with educational material to try to win over 6-year-olds.

Hunters count themselves among the nation's greatest conservationists. Last year, hunting and fishing licenses and excise taxes on ammunition contributed \$517 million to state wildlife programs. And without hunters to thin the herds, they say, the animals would be too numerous for their habitat and thus face starvation.

The Fund for Animals says such statements are disingenuous and misleading. Because most of the state money comes from hunters, animal rights advocates say wildlife and conservation policies are designed to the hunters' advantage.

They also say hunting is cruel, particularly bow hunting, because as many as half the animals shot with arrows are not recovered and take several days to die. But hunting advocates say that nature is cruel, too. "None of them die of old age," Mr. Wolter said, referring to animals that prey upon each other.

## To Israel, Bid to Assad Is Another U.S. Slight

By Jackson Diehl  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir is fuming about the decision of President George Bush to meet with President Hafez Assad of Syria, and senior officials are warning that the United States is making a mistake in its courtship of Syria.

Mr. Shamir and his supporters had been particularly irked because Mr. Bush has not spoken to Mr. Shamir in months and had not yet invited the Israeli prime minister to a White House meeting during Mr. Shamir's scheduled visit to the United States next month. But Mr. Bush said in Cairo, before meeting that "in the Middle East, the meeting is the message."

Referring to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, Mr. Arens added: "If Bush meets with King Fahd, with President Mubarak and now with Assad but pointedly does not

See ISRAEL, Page 5



Todor Zhivkov, 79, who resigned last November after leading Bulgaria's Communist Party for 35 years, remains under house arrest in Sofia amid allegations of abuse of power.

## Bulgaria No-Confidence Vote Fails

SOFIA (Reuters) — Bulgaria's government of former Communists came to power Friday despite an opposition no-confidence motion. Only 159 deputies in the 400-member parliament voted for the motion, with which the opposition had hoped to bring down the Socialist government of Prime Minister Andrei Lukanov.

The vote was the greatest challenge to the former Communist Party since its former hard-line leader, Todor Zhivkov, was overthrown a year ago.

### General News

Bosnian emergency food aid for the Soviets. Page 2.  
For Polish voters it's personalities that count. Page 4.

Crossword. Page 3.

Dow Jones	The Dollar
2,527.23	DM 1.4887
Down 12.13	Pound 1.8676
	Yen 127.15
	FF 5.0085

**MONEY**  
Market prophets scrutinized, real estate surveyed. Pages 18-19.

In Monday's IHT

**Daimler Mitsubishi**

**Forging a New Alliance**

The cooperation agreement struck earlier this year between Daimler-Benz AG and Mitsubishi Corp., the biggest companies in Germany and Japan, has aroused fears of a new Berlin-Tokyo "axis" bent on global economic domination.

The two giants dismiss such talk, saying their alliance merely reflects an increasing need by industry to forge strategic ties to stay competitive globally. Still, analysts see cooperation growing between Japanese and German companies, driven by a unified Germany's role as the dominant economy of Europe.

An IHT special color section examines the agreement and the prospects for more cooperation, and includes an interview with Daimler-Benz's chairman, Eberhard Reuter.



# Assad's Gamble For More Power

## Visions of Increased Influence Bring Unusual Alliance With United States

By Jim Hoagland

Washington Post Service

GENEVA — President Hafiz Assad maneuvered Syria back into the center of Middle East and international politics after a decade of isolation and hostile relations with the West by meeting here Friday with President George Bush.

For Mr. Assad, that was the ultimate meaning of this meeting, whatever the tone and content of the words passed in private by the two presidents. The photographs

save the Iraqi people from the destruction of a military attack. That is why we are using our influence with Iran to make sure they observe the sanctions.

The comment was intended to point up Syria's value as a broker with Iran and in Middle East politics in general. Mr. Assad may see the Iraq crisis as a chance to return to the central role in Middle East war-making and diplomacy that Syria played in the 1970s, when Mr. Assad was wooed by then Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and President Richard Nixon.

He met with President Jimmy Carter here in Geneva in 1977 in what turned out to be the high point of the Syrian-U.S. relationship. The Camp David peace treaty between Egypt and Israel that Mr. Carter brokered in 1979 and the Reagan administration's efforts to arrange a Lebanese-Israeli accord in 1983 drove Syria into hostile opposition to American efforts in the Middle East.

American warplanes attacked Syrian positions in Lebanon a year later. In 1986, the State Department put Syria on the terrorism list because of the role of Syrian officials in a failed attempt to blow up an El Al airliner over London.

Mr. Assad sent his army into Lebanon in 1976 with a green light from the United States — to keep Palestinian guerrillas from overwhelming the Maronite Christian government there. He has maneuvered since throughout the Lebanese civil war to keep Christian and other forces willing to ally themselves with him either from being crushed by their foes or becoming powerful enough to do without him.

"Assad does not want to eliminate the Maronites, as is often thought," a Lebanese political leader who knows him well said recently. "Their survival is too politically useful to him, in making sure that no one group can dominate in Lebanon."

He shows the same sense of carefully gauging limits in confronting Israel with bitter rhetoric but avoiding crossing a set of "red lines" that the Israelis say they have set down to demarcate their vital interests. Syrian troop movements into southern Lebanon, for example, would trigger military confrontation with Israel.

"Syria under Assad has become a tactical threat that can contain," an Israeli official said recently during a visit abroad. "He knows there are some fundamental rules of the game that have to be obeyed. That is what makes him different from Saddam. Iraq is an unpredictable, strategic threat that must be dealt with now."

At home, Mr. Assad has dealt brutally to suppress any opposition before it could become a threat. He will expect the United States to overlook this if Washington wants his help against Iraq and in trying to win freedom for Western hostages held in Lebanon.

"We cannot afford to have Iraq weakened too much. That is why we want economic sanctions to be tightened as much as possible, to



GOING WITH THE FLOW — A Yemeni with his truckload of possessions at the Harad checkpoint after re-entering from Saudi Arabia. He was among the hundreds of thousands of workers expelled for what Riyadh has regarded as Yemen's support for Iraq in the Gulf situation.

## Beijing and Moscow Won't Rule Out Force in Gulf

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

BEIJING — The foreign ministers of China and the Soviet Union met Friday in Western China for a hastily called conference on the Gulf crisis, and afterward declared in a joint statement that the world should work for a peaceful solution if at all possible.

While the statement emphasized the Soviet and Chinese view that every effort should be made to avoid war, it did not rule out military intervention. It could be read as a final warning to Iraq that if Iraq did not change its posture.

The statement suggested that the United Nations Security Council would pass additional measures in the future, and said that the Soviet Union and China would continue to work to ensure the strict implementation of those resolutions already passed, which call for an Iraqi withdrawal.

[President Mikhail S. Gorbachev said at a news conference in Moscow that he and President George Bush agreed during talks this week in Paris that the situation was "not becoming simpler, but rather more complicated." Reuters reported from Moscow.

"It has potential for great danger, very great danger," he continued. "This is not Vietnam or Afghanistan. It is very serious."

China and the Soviet Union have been the most reluctant of the permanent members of the Security Council to endorse a resolution authorizing the use of military force to drive Iraqi troops from Kuwait.

Although the statement was ambiguous, the two countries appeared to be positioning themselves so that they could, if necessary, declare that there was no longer hope for a peaceful solution and that they had no alternative but to back the use of force.

The meetings between Foreign Ministers Qian Qichen of China and Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union were held in the northwestern city of Urumqi and lasted more than three hours. Plans for the meeting were disclosed only Thursday, which suggested that it had been called on very short notice.

"Both sides stand for a political solution to the Gulf crisis on the basis of relevant UN Security Council resolutions and support the positive efforts of Arab countries to resolve the conflicts," the ministers said in their statement, according to a version released by the Xinhua press agency.

"They strongly appeal to Iraq and demand that it withdraw its army from Kuwait unconditionally and immediately. They hold that so far as there is still hope for a peaceful solution, the international community should continue to work to

that end and try its best to avoid a war."

The statement was only a little different from a formula that China has used in the last three weeks. But that formula is itself a step away from China's initial reaction, which emphasized its opposition to force and seemed to offer no exceptions. The statement Friday seems to open the way for an announcement that there is no longer any reasonable hope for a peaceful solution, and thus that there is no way out except to use force.

A Western diplomat said he expected China to vote in favor of the Security Council resolution authorizing military moves against Iraqi troops. Mr. Qian is reported to have said that China would not veto such a resolution, and the diplomat said China believed that it would gain additional political credit in Western capitals if it voted for the resolution instead of abstaining.

(AP, Reuters)

According to officials, 560 mil-

lion Deutsche marks (\$370 mil-

lion dollars) worth of the emergency goods

and food supplies, much bought

with credits that Bonn would

probably provide.

Mr. Gorbachev gave several

Western leaders an urgent grocery

list during the conference in Paris

but stressed that he wanted low-

cost commercial deals rather than

handouts, Prime Minister Brian

Mulroney of Canada said.

Apart from the political threat

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### China Replaces Hong Kong Official

BEIJING (AP) — Beijing has replaced its top official responsible for Hong Kong, a Chinese spokesman said Friday, in a move apparently intended to tighten control over the colony as it prepares to revert to Chinese rule in 1997.

A spokesman for the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office said Friday that Lu Ping, deputy director since 1987, will take over the directorship. He replaces Ji Pengfei, 51, who had headed the office for the eight years. Mr. Ji, a former foreign minister with close ties to China's leaders, exercised a degree of independence in formulating policy for Hong Kong, the highest government body dealing with the two territories. Mr. Lu, 63, has been involved in Hong Kong affairs since 1978 and was deputy secretary-general of the Basic Law Drafting Committee, which wrote the legal framework that Hong Kong will use under Chinese rule.

### Local Czechoslovak Vote Under Way

PRAGUE (Reuters) — Voting opened quietly Friday in local elections nationwide. The two-day polls, which follow a general election in June, are to install democratically elected leaders at the municipal and district levels for the first time in 52 years.

At the end of a low-key campaign, newspapers urged voters not to give in to disillusionment at the slow pace of change since the overthrow of communism a year ago. In a typical comment, the Prague-based Lidove Noviny said: "We may all be tired, but we cannot afford to sleep now because we still have to wake up democracy."

Opinion surveys suggested that as many as 25 percent of those eligible to vote would stay away because of disenchantment. In June, the nationwide turnout was more than 96 percent.

### Serbian Opposition May Shun Voting

BELGRADE (Reuters) — The major opposition parties announced on Friday that they would boycott elections next month in Serbia, Yugoslavia's largest republic, and warned the Communist authorities to expect street protests.

The 12 parties called on Serbia's 9.7 million people not to vote Dec. 9 in the republic's first multiparty parliamentary elections since 1945. They also demanded the resignation of Serbia's government and its president, Slobodan Milosevic, whose hard-line policies have made it the slowest of Yugoslavia's six republics to make democratic changes.

The opposition had threatened a boycott unless the Communist-dominated parliament changed Serbian election law to allow opposition representatives to be present at vote-counting. The parliament rejected the appeal Thursday.

### South Africa Accused in Failed Coup

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — The military leader of the Transkei black homeland charged Friday that the South African government backed a coup attempt by rebel troops in which 18 persons were killed.

Major General Bhebe Holomisa said at a press conference that South Africa allowed rebels to use South African territory to mount the coup attempt. He said the attempt vindicated "accusations that South Africa destabilizes governments that it does not like." South Africa has denied any involvement in the plot, which was foiled Thursday.

In Umata on Friday, General Holomisa's troops displayed the bodies of the rebel leader, Lieutenant Colonel Craig Doli, and 10 other insurgents. Seven loyalist soldiers were killed, officials said. According to reports from Transkei, rebels firing mortars attacked an army base on the outskirts of Umata early Thursday but were driven off by loyal troops.

### Cambodia Rejects Disarming Armies

BANGKOK (Reuters) — In an apparent hardening of its position, the Phnom Penh government said that the radical Khmer Rouge could not be trusted and that the civil war in Cambodia should keep its guns until United Nations-supervised elections are held.

The government also said it would agree to have the United Nations supervise elections to end more than a decade of war in Cambodia, but that it must continue to run the country in the meantime. "Experiences from many countries in Africa, Latin America and Europe clearly reflect that an election can be held freely and fairly under the arrangement of the old authority with the international body carrying out only an observation role," a commentary on the official radio said Thursday. The report was monitored in Bangkok on Friday.

Separately, Phnom Penh and its allies said the Cambodian faction must remain armed for the time being. That position was voiced at a meeting between Phnom Penh and officials from Vietnam, the Soviet Union and Laos, the official Cambodian SPK press agency said Friday. The meeting was held Wednesday.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### EC Compiles 'Grievance Notebook'

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The EC Commission is compiling a "grievance notebook" of the bizarre incidents and red tape that make life difficult for citizens traveling in the European Community.

The notebook is based on complaints filed with the European Parliament. One of the citizens who faced "harassing and vexatious" border formalities was a Belgian resident who had to send his husband's coffin, to a French consulate to be sealed before he could bury him in his hometown in France.

A Danish student had to send her luggage home after arriving in Italy for a university course because she could not afford to pay the value-added tax on her possessions demanded by customs. And a Dutch woman who moved to Greece was almost imprisoned by the authorities there, who demanded that she pay duty on her Dutch-registered car.

### U.S. Air Giveaway Irks Travel Agents

NEW YORK (NYT) — A promotion in which all of the large U.S. airlines are offering a free companion ticket to people who purchase a round-trip ticket at the most inexpensive advance purchase fares has delighted tens of thousands of passengers but is infuriating travel agents.

Only a limited number of such seats are available on any given flight. Tickets must be bought at least seven days in advance, and the offer is not valid on certain "blackout" dates during the Christmas and New Year's holidays, and tickets must be bought by Friday. Travel agents are angry because they make no commission on the free tickets and sometimes have to return parts of commissions when tickets are reissued at lower fares.

The State Department warned U.S. citizens Thursday to postpone nonessential travel to Sudan, where demonstrations against the United States and in favor of Iraq have taken place. The department also said it had authorized voluntary departure of the dependents of U.S. government personnel in Khartoum. "Private citizens whose presence is not essential should consider leaving as well," the department said.

European Community countries will soon use a single emergency number — 112 — to call police, fire brigade or ambulance, ministers decided Friday. The number, intended to help travelers, should be available in all 12 EC nations by 1993. Countries that face problems in setting it up will have until the end of 1996 to comply.

(Reuters)

## WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Amsterdam	12	8	°C	50	46	°F	
London	11	7	°C	52	45	°F	
Paris	12	8	°C	50	46	°F	
Rome	13	9	°C	55	48	°F	
Stockholm	10	6	°C	50	43	°F	
Warsaw	11	7	°C	50	43	°F	
Yokohama	14	10	°C	57	50	°F	
Tokyo	15	11	°C	59	52	°F	
AFRICA				LATIN AMERICA			
Algiers	18	14	°C	64	57	°F	
Cairo	20	16	°C	68	61	°F	
Harare	22	18	°C	72	64	°F	
Lima	24	20	°C	75	68	°F	
Managua	26	22	°C	79	72	°F	
Medan	28	24	°C	82	75	°F	
San Jose	26	22	°C	79	72	°F	
Washington	16	12	°C	61	54	°F	
NORTH AMERICA				MIDDLE EAST			
Atlanta	18	14	°C	64	57	°F	
Boston	12	8	°C	50	46	°F	
Chicago	11	7	°C	50	46	°F	
Dallas	14	10	°C	57	50	°F	
Denver	10	6	°C	50	43	°F	
Houston	15	11	°C	59	52	°F	
Los Angeles	18	14	°C	64	57	°F	
Madrid	16	12	°C	61	54	°F	
Miami	22	18	°C	72	64	°F	
Minneapolis	10	6	°C	50	43	°F	
New York	12	8	°C	50	46	°F	
Philadelphia	11	7	°C	50	46	°F	
Pittsburgh	10	6	°C	50	43	°F	
Portland	11	7	°C	50	46	°F	
San Francisco	14	10	°C	57	50	°F	
Seattle	11	7	°C	50	46	°F	
St. Louis	12	8	°C	50	46	°F	
San Diego	18	14	°C	64	57	°F	
Salt Lake City	10	6	°C	50	43	°F	
Spokane	11	7	°C	50	46	°F	
Tempe	20	16	°C	68	61	°F	
Yakima	12	8	°C	50	46	°F	
OCEANIA				SATURDAY'S FORECAST			
Auckland	14	10	°C	57	50	°F	
Brisbane	18	14	°C	64	57	°F	
Canberra	16	12	°C	61	54	°F	
Honolulu	26	22	°C	79	72	°F	
Los Angeles	18	14	°C	64	57	°F	
Manila	28	24	°C	82	75	°F	
Medan	26	22	°C	79	72	°F	
San Jose	26	22	°C	79	72	°F	
Washington	16	12	°C	61	54	°F	
Yokohama	14	10	°C	57	50	°F	
Tokyo	15	11	°C	59	52	°F	

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# Turkey à la Squatter and Thanks Under the Road

By John Tierney  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There was an obvious question to ask Walter Wengert Jr. on Thanksgiving: What does a 40-year-old unemployed man living beneath the West Side Highway have to be thankful for? But at noon he was too busy to ponder it. Company was coming for dinner, and he was behind schedule building an oven.

The oven was a rusty file drawer scavenged from the garbage that he was lining with aluminum foil. It would go on top of the wood fire blazing inside the blue tarpaulin that makes the walls of his home.

On the dirt floor nearby were a 13-pound (6-kilogram) turkey, the ingredients for stuffing and pumpkin pie, sweet potatoes, corn on the cob, beans and a cookbook — also scavenged from the garbage — titled "Larousse Gastronomique."

"I've always loved to cook, but I ain't had much chance to do it the last few years," said Mr. Wengert.

"Last Thanksgiving I was living in a parking lot in Chelsea," he said, referring to the section of the New York borough of Manhattan. For the last six months he has been living at the edge of Riverside Park next to the entrance of a 2.5-mile (4-kilometer) railroad tunnel.

The tunnel is home to squatters called the Mole People. Several would be emerging for dinner with Mr. Wengert and his neighbors under the highway. The exact number for dinner was uncertain — one invited guest, for instance, was a possible no-show because he was in hiding after stabbing a man — but Mr. Wengert was cooking for 10, an unusually large gathering among squatters who like to keep to themselves.

"Normally I don't invite others," Mr.

Wengert said. "But a couple of us got the idea of pooling our food stamps for a Thanksgiving feast, and we got plenty of food, so I thought today would be a good day to be cool about it with others that aren't as well off. That's what Thanksgiving's about."

That sentiment was shared by Douglas, 45, one of the Mole People, who did not want his children to read his last name. "We'll be glad to give them food," he said of the guests, as he helped Mr. Wengert with preparations. "But they'll have to bring their own plates. We don't have enough to go around."

Dinner preparations had gotten off to late start the night before for a couple of reasons. One was the second jug of wine the men had consumed. The other was a faulty alarm clock, which caused Douglas to miss his 9:30 appointment for his regular job, parking the car of a clerk at the Offtrack Betting Corp. parlor on West 72d Street.

Douglas responded by beating the alarm clock to death with a log. "I only get angry at inanimate objects, never at people," he said good naturedly, and headed off to forage for firewood in the park. Mr. Wengert went to a grocery for some last-minute shopping: raisins, whipped cream, pie-crust mix.

He had to improvise on some things. After deciding that a hammer handle would not make a good rolling pin, he flattened the pie-crust dough by hand. But he had the essentials of a kitchen — table, cutting board, utensils — just as he had the essentials of a home: chair, bed, lantern, battery-powered radio and television.

There is no running water, but there are fire hydrants not too far away that provide water for the dozens of squatters on the railroad land and outside and inside the tunnel. Some have built wooden shanties; others have been living for as long as 15 years

in cement-block buildings scattered along the length of the tunnel.

Their secluded life was interrupted this year. An article about the Mole People appeared in The New York Times in June, and soon there were camera crews from American and foreign television networks tromping through the tunnel.

"The media leeches descended," Douglas complained.

Another intrusion has been the new track that Amtrak, the federally subsidized national railroad line, is laying in the tunnel. In April trains are scheduled to start using the tunnel for the first time in a decade. Officials from Amtrak and the city's Human Resources Administration have been visiting the squatters, telling them they will have to move, and offering to help them relocate.

Many of the squatters, as well as some city and railroad officials, say they doubt that it will ever be possible to keep people off the railroad land. But the squatters are concerned about the new track.

"This could be the last Thanksgiving anyone's going to have here," said Douglas. Whatever happened in the spring, he said, he hoped to be gone before then. He said he was planning to enter a treatment program for alcoholism. "Booze is what cost me my last job and apartment," he said.

Mr. Wengert said he was also hoping to be gone soon. A native of the New York borough of the Bronx, he said he had been working steadily in the late 1980s — as a security guard, bouncer at a topless bar, short-order cook — while living rent-free in the basement of a building in Chelsea run by a friendly superintendent. He lost that home when the building was sold in the summer of 1989.

"Then it was just one bad thing after

another," he said. "I lost a job, and then pretty soon everything was gone. I've been out looking, but it's kind of hard to get back when you're down here."

"But your luck can turn," he said. "I'm planning to get my driver's license, get a job as a courier, save some money and get a floor-refinishing and window-washing business going with my brother."

Mr. Wengert finally got a chance to relax after dark Thursday. The oven had turned out two nicely browned pies and an appetizing turkey. There was stuffing with onions and mushrooms for the turkey, and a topping for the pie with peaches, strawberries, honey and blackberry brandy.

There were eight people, all neighbors, for dinner: seven men and one woman. The guests brought their own plates. Before eating they considered what there was to be thankful for.

"Life. I think that says it all," Douglas said.

"Health and strength," said Isaiah Laray Davis, 25.

"I'm away from all the racket," said C. Harris, 30. "Away from all the phony people sitting at the table praising things they know they don't live up to."

"It's just another day, that's all," said Mr. Wengert's brother, Thomas, 37, who lives with him.

"No, it's not," Mr. Wengert said to his brother. "This is the first Thanksgiving dinner you and I have had together in 10 years. I'm thankful for that."

"Today I got to make all this good stuff and everyone will have something to enjoy. I got a lot of good people around me. We ain't in Penn Station, we ain't in a parking lot, we ain't sleeping in a cement truck somewhere. It's a great, beautiful day."



END OF THE LINE — Bill Irwin of North Carolina and his dog, Orient, ending their 2,000-mile journey along the Appalachian Trail in Baxter State Park in Maine. Mr. Irwin is the first blind person to hike the entire mountainous trail. He and Orient started out in March in Georgia.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### U.K. War Babies Win Data on GI Fathers

The U.S. government has agreed to disclose the last known whereabouts of former American servicemen stationed in England during World War II to a group of Britons who believe the men may be their long-lost biological fathers. The Washington Post reports.

War Babies, a 500-member British organization made up of the offspring of wartime husbands, had sued four years ago for the information. Until now, the government had withheld it on grounds that releasing it might invade the privacy of U.S. citizens.

Now, the Defense Department and the National Archives will release the last known home city

and state of each former serviceman on request. Only if the man is known to be dead, however, will his street address be released. But an attorney for War Babies said: "It's great. The city and state information is crucial. They can go look at phone books once they have that."

### Short Takes

Detroit has won its argument with the federal Census Bureau, which said the city's population had dropped below a million, to 970,000. This would have hurt the city's pride and its pocketbook, in the form of state tax allowances. Volunteers scoured the city and turned up 121,350 names of people allegedly missed by census takers. Those, plus people away on vacation and in the military, should bring the count to at least 1.1 million, said Mayor Coleman A. Young. A Census Bureau spokesman said, "We don't have a final figure, but we will tell you it's over a million."

The traditional Sabbath is fading. With more women holding jobs, the Jewish Sabbath and the Christian Sunday are days for catching up on household chores. More people are working and shopping on Sunday as well. Fewer than half the people polled by the Roper organization did things traditionally associated with the Sabbath: going to church, or reading the newspaper at length, or having a special meal.

The honeymoon is long over among the staff members of the Bush White House. "The New York Times reports: 'After two years, all the bonhomie has melted into back stabbing. In other words, everything is back to normal, thank goodness. Taking the deviousness out of Washington, after all, is like taking the fashion out of Paris, the food out of Rome, the hustle out of New York or the hype out of Hollywood.'"

Arthur Higbee

## For South Platte, No Dam After All

By Michael Weisskopf  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency has vetoed construction of the Two Forks Dam, a Colorado project that had become a national symbol of the struggle between environmental and development interests.

The decision, which is expected to be released shortly, dashes long-standing plans for the largest non-federal water project in the West and ends a political journey as circuitous as the South Platte River, which Denver wanted to block and pool 30 miles (50 kilometers) upstream to supply water for burgeoning suburbs.

The billion-dollar dam would have flooded much of Cheesman Canyon, a picturesque stretch of wilderness between two forks of the South Platte, which is noted for its trout fishing. The area is a mecca for hiking and boating.

In rejecting the project, William K. Reilly, the agency's administrator, cited "unacceptable adverse effects" of the dam, including "significant loss and damage" to

fisheries and recreational sites, according to the draft obtained by The Washington Post.

Furthermore, he said, Denver has "practicable, less environmentally damaging alternatives" that could provide water for new settlements in the frontal range of the Rocky Mountains.

The decision is certain to spark criticism from Denver's political and business leaders, who began seeking federal approval for the locally funded dam nearly a decade ago after federal funds for water diversion projects dried up. The Denver Water Board and 40 suburban water supply agencies called the project vital to residential and business growth.

The dam's proponents will decide whether to appeal the ruling judicially after reviewing it.

Until Mr. Reilly took over the agency, the Two Forks project was on a smoother track. The Reagan administration indicated its approval but left just before the permit process ran its course. In March 1989, the Army Corps of Engineers approved a permit to

build the dam, setting up a final decision from the agency, which has the authority to veto projects in which wetlands are developed.

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## Colombian Drug Traffickers Offer to Surrender

By Douglas Farah  
Washington Post Service

BOGOTÁ — At least 200 of the most violent Colombian drug traffickers, dropping their earlier demand that they be given political status, have offered to surrender to the government if they are not extradited and are placed in a special prison and their human rights respected.

In a separate communiqué Friday, the traffickers, who call themselves the Extraditables, said they were declaring a unilateral truce and would not try to impede elections for a constitutional assembly, scheduled for Dec. 9.

The communiqué said nine kidnapped journalists would be freed "in the measure that our human rights and those of our families are respected."

The proposal, made public Thursday night by President César Gaviria Trujillo, appears to be the culmination of several months of indirect talks between the government, which has softened its position on punishing drug traffickers, and the traffickers. The mediators in the process have been a group of prominent citizens called "the Notables," made up of two former presidents, a leftist congressman, and the Roman Catholic cardinal of Bogotá.

Government sources said it was not immediately clear if Pablo Escobar Gaviria, the most wanted leader of the Extraditables, was among those making the offer, or whether the offer came from other members of that criminal organization.

"We calculate that between 200

and 300 people that are willing to turn themselves into the courts," said a memorandum given by the Extraditables to the Notables, who presented it to Mr. Gaviria. "This implies that the Extraditables who turn themselves in halt all activities related to drug trafficking and narcoterrorism ending the crimes of homicide, kidnapping, and others while at the same time ending the exportation of drugs and the turning over of laboratories and other assets used in the business."

The memorandum asked that those who turned themselves in not be required to testify against themselves or their collaborators in crime, because they would all be turning themselves in *en masse*. They also asked to be placed together in a special prison under international supervision.

The traffickers dropped earlier demands that they be given treatment as a political organization similar to leftist guerrillas negotiating with the government, but said their situation also separated them from common criminals, giving rise to their demands for special treatment.

Former President Alfonso López Michelsen, one of the Notables, said in a radio interview that "the country has never been so close to peace," and said the traffickers' terms should be acceptable to the government.

"We are not talking about them turning over a few kilos or a few people of the lowest level," Mr. López said. "We are talking about the leaders and ending drug trafficking."

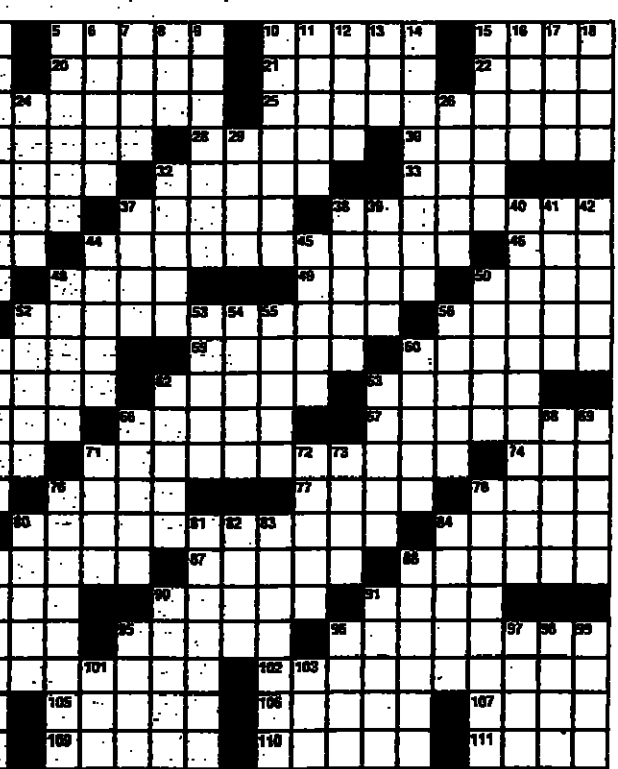
### ACROSS

- 1 Van
- 5 Mary James
- 10 Calyx part
- 17 Lamb of pork
- 18 Being; Fr.
- 28 A manager of the Cards in 1990
- 21 Wing of a sort
- 22 Flare
- 23 Verdi product, full of froth?
- 25 Foolish, tree-climbing bird?
- 27 Subjugates
- 28 Alan, Cheryl and Diane
- 30 Glide monochord
- 31 City in S. France
- 32 Latin teacher's command
- 33 Violinist Ball
- 34 Baritone
- 37 — Domingo
- 38 Sweeps under the rug
- 43 Kin of Tonys
- 44 Indecent planter?
- 46 Crooked
- 47 Impact
- 48 A concern of ecologists
- 49 Frost
- 50 River duck
- 51 Shaver

### DOWN

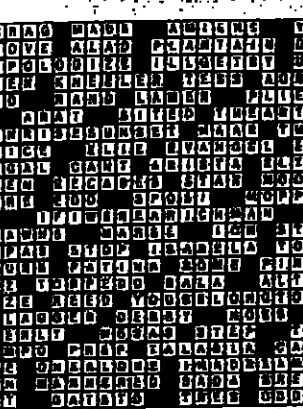
- 2 He's got the goods
- 3 Move crabwise
- 6 Kin of Norbend
- 9 Exaggerated hunting dog?
- 10 A short, thick-set haddock?
- 104 Lotion ingredient
- 105 Finnish bath
- 106 Rich cake
- 107 Descrier, so Dominican
- 108 Tear
- 109 Co-Nobel for Peace: 1978
- 110 Hairnet
- 111 Merganser
- 1 — majest
- 2 School 667 attended
- 3 Turkish river town
- 4 Got off a 747
- 5 Hay; snibble
- 6 "High—" 1958 song
- 7 Cuprite and limestone
- 8 Stray
- 9 Waxy substance
- 10 — "Two Jims," 1949 film
- 11 Give the slip to 12 places
- 13 Cover girl Carol
- 14 Postpones
- 15 classroom item
- 16 A Prot.
- 17 "Child of the Sun"
- 18 Pale
- 24 Mystical beasts
- 26 Word on a Czech's check
- 29 Bohemian
- 32 Kind of line
- 34 Display in a toy shop
- 35 West Indian fetish
- 36 Unsubstantial ship?
- 37 Capital of Valais, Switzerland
- 38 Belgian
- 39 Suffices used in medical terms
- 40 Moist chemise?
- 41 Sky: Comb. form
- 42 Airport tower
- 44 "Swinging" hit
- 45 Burn — in one's pocket
- 48 British guns
- 50 Basse — city in Guadeloupe
- 52 Filthy places
- 53 Having hair like Elsa
- 54 Friendship
- 55 City NNW of Odank
- 56 Rail for Susan Jaffe
- 58 Tender places
- 60 Tendrils
- 62 Like bubble baths
- 63 Supply food commercially
- 64 Throw about
- 65 Statue in the Duomo at Florence
- 66 Fuddy duddy
- 68 Ringworm
- 69 Lieu
- 71 Gist
- 72 Loosen deer
- 73 Salad ingredient
- 78 Bon-voyage bashes
- 80 Despises
- 81 Bushy-haired hoarder
- 82 U.S.S.R. joke
- 83 Dresses
- 84 Dr. Spooner's — wench
- 86 Charged colors again
- 88 Wan
- 89 Where Duccio painted
- 91 Right-hand page
- 92 Ski lift
- 93 Cameo, for one
- 94 Soon
- 95 Ornament
- 96 Charger in Mexico City
- 97 Thailand, once
- 98 Carole's Palazzos d'—
- 99 Betoken
- 101 Chinese pagoda
- 103 Fashion

### Wise to the Words By Harold B. Counts

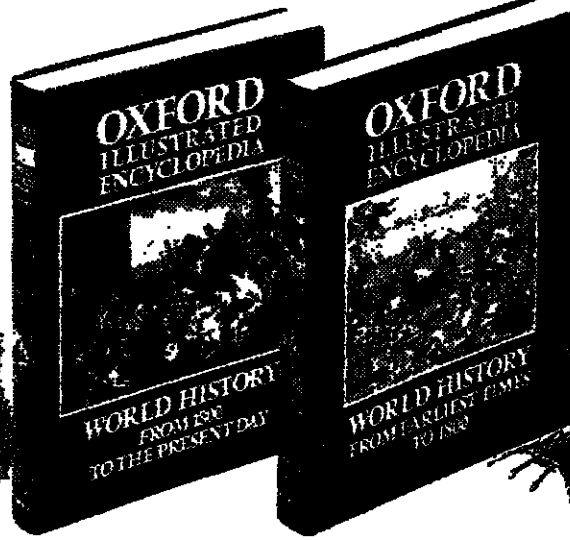


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## Ex-Terrorists Take A Different Route

Italy's 'Pentiti' Find Church Work

By Barry James

An unexpected new byline is appearing in two Italian Catholic newspapers in Italy—that of Renato Curcio, the chief ideologist and founding father of the Red Brigades terrorist organization.

Mr. Curcio, 49, writes from inside the Rebibbia maximum-security prison in Rome, where he is serving a life sentence after being convicted in 1976 of terrorist crimes.

He is one of many former leftist terrorists who have been adopted by the church.

Hundreds of former terrorists, including killers, have officially repudiated their past and have been paroled, and many of the so-called pentiti, or penitents, have found jobs with Catholic social organizations.

The Reverend Luigi Di Liegro, coordinator of the Roman Catholic charity Caritas in Rome, said he has a job waiting for Mr. Curcio, whom he praised for sticking up for society's outsiders.

But there is no sign that Mr. Curcio is about to leave jail, where he does research work for Caritas and has just completed a 300-page book on prison experiences with two other convicted terrorists.

Unlike some terrorist killers who have been granted provisional liberty after only a few years in jail, Mr. Curcio was never accused of directly killing anyone. For Italian judicial authorities, however, his role as terrorist mastermind makes him as culpable as those who actually pulled the triggers and planted the bombs in a wave of Red Brigades violence in the 1970s.

Mr. Curcio accepts that the days of violence are over, but he has never formally renounced his terrorist past, and thus has never been eligible for release. There was political pressure to have him released earlier this year in response to an appeal from his mother, but judging from Italian newspapers and magazines, the public mood seems to be turning against leniency.

There is considerable public anger over reports that the widow of General Licio Giorgini, the late head of Italy's air and space research program, is being evicted from her apartment while one of the men involved in his assassination in 1987, Francesco Maletta, was allowed out of jail after serving 3 years of a 27-year sentence.

He is serving his sentence under house arrest and is reported to be studying political science. There is also increasing opposition among the public and in Parliament to a parole law introduced three years ago. Under its terms, about 12,000 prisoners, including an estimated 160 terrorists, have been allowed some form of restricted liberty, either to live and work outside prison, to hold an outside job while remaining in prison, or to serve their sentences at home, like Mr. Maletta.

But the law is blamed for an increase of crime attributed to paroled prisoners. Giorgio La Malfa, the leader of the Republican Party, has demanded a limiting of parole benefits, particularly for terrorists and members of the Mafia. He wants parole barred to anyone responsible for the death of a hostage.

Like him, politicians of every persuasion have complained about the laxness in granting parole displayed by some judges. These are likely to get less autonomy in the future as a result of a pledge by President Francesco Cossiga to crack down on crime. Mr. Cossiga was interior minister at the height of the 1970s terrorist violence.

Despite this hardening of attitudes, Paul Wilkinson, director of the Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism in London, said that leniency for former terrorists has been a sensible policy that in no way has undermined a tough stance against terrorism.

He said that Spain also has offered amnesty to convicted Basque terrorists and has been successful in getting many to break away from their outlawed separatist organization, ETA. Similar attempts to show leniency to terrorists in Northern Ireland have failed because the Irish Republican Army threatens the families of defectors, he said.

But nowhere has the policy of leniency for penitents worked so well as in Italy, Mr. Wilkinson added. "The arrest of most terrorists has been followed by their failure to achieve broad support," he said.

Even when they do not work for church groups, many former terrorists are involved in social or charitable work, such as printing books in Braille or working for prisoners' associations.

Massimo Gidoni and Rocco Martino, former medical students who once belonged to Revolutionary Action, are helping terminal AIDS patients in Rome.

Lauro Azzoli, one of 22 people convicted for the killing of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro wrote for a conservative Catholic group called Segno and Liberation.

Segno Segno and Susanna Ronzani, both convicted killers and now husband and wife, work for a Catholic association in Turin. She called the work "a way of trying to heal society."

The Reverend Adolfo Bachelat, a Jesuit whose brother was murdered by the Red Brigades, has become spiritual counselor to many of the former Red Brigades members. He said hundreds have found faith or comfort in service for the church or service for others.

Mr. Hurd, a patrician 60-year-old former diplomat, is nonetheless presenting himself as the candidate best able to unite the party after Mr. Heseltine's decision to challenge Mrs. Thatcher. His supporters argue that, while Mr. Heseltine is viewed as too anti-Thatcher, Mr. Major is too identified with the outgoing prime minister.

The foreign secretary, having won respect for his role of the Gulf crisis, emphasized the delicate moments that lie ahead.

"The Gulf crisis, overshadowing everything else, is moving into its critical phase," he said. "Events in the next weeks will need cool, authoritative and resolute handling."

In contrast, Mr. Heseltine, 57, has as his main weapon the fact that public opinion polls show he is the man most likely to lead the Conservative Party to a fourth successive victory at the next elections, due to be called before June 1992. And this argument is expected to weigh heavily among legislators thought to be vulnerable to a sharp swing to the Labor Party.

"The young people who have supported Mrs. Thatcher so loyally have now begun to listen to what I'm saying," Mr. Heseltine said Friday, carefully avoiding any criticism of the prime minister he helped to oust. "They are realizing that actually I'm a radical, reforming Tory wanting to push on the frontiers of the 1990s."

After the bitterness that was stirred by his initial challenge of Mrs. Thatcher, all three candidates have avoided personal attacks on each other, with Mr. Heseltine saying he would happily serve under either of the other candidates and Mr. Major and Mr. Hurd making it clear that each would be appointed to the other's cabinet.

The Labor Party leader, Neil Kinnock, who was running far ahead of Mrs. Thatcher in opinion polls until this week's Tory leadership crisis, has called for immediate general elections. But the next prime minister is certain to await a better moment before asking the queen to dissolve Parliament.

Mr. Gallego formed the orthodox pro-Soviet Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain after the mainstream Spanish Communist Party fragmented following an electoral rout in 1982. He merged the two groups last year.

MADRID (Reuters) — Ignacio Gallego, 76, the Communist leader who spent years in exile in the Soviet Union and France after the Spanish Civil War, died of heart disease in Madrid on Friday.

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SNOW PLAY — These children in Escholzmat got an early taste of winter after the season's first big storm left most of Switzerland covered with snow on Friday morning. An avalanche warning was issued for many Alpine regions above 1,500 meters, including in the Bernese Oberland, in the St. Gotthard region, and in western Graubünden and eastern Valais cantons.

## GORBACHEV: Warning Issued Roald Dahl Is Dead at 74, Wrote Fantasy and Chillers

(Continued from page 1)

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Mr. Dahl had one son and three daughters in his marriage to the actress Patricia Neal. They were divorced in 1983, and he married Felicity Ann Crossland.

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## Austria Shuts Door As the East Opens

By Michael Z. Wise

Washington Post Service

MATTERSBURG, Austria — Until the dramatic political transformation of Eastern Europe last year, Austria maintained an open-door policy that had allowed more than 2.5 million people to obtain asylum here since 1945, with most moving on to settle elsewhere.

Now, 2,000 troops are patrolling the Austrian-Hungarian border to thwart illegal immigration from Eastern Europe.

For decades, neutral Austria's modest military maintained a scant presence in the border region. Now helicopters make reconnaissance flights, reporting to scouting parties below in the mix of marshy plain, rolling hills, forests and vineyards.

Roaming on foot, in jeeps and even on bicycles and mopeds, the soldiers fulfill a new task that has not gone undisputed.

When the government ordered the deployment on Sept. 5, the Roman Catholic bishop of Graz, Johann Weber, expressed shame that Austria was seeking to put up a new Iron Curtain between itself and its newly freed Communist neighbors.

"It is not a very good symbol," said Science Minister Erhard Busek, a leading critic of Austria's immigration policy. "This is not a permanent solution, and we must find other approaches."

Austrian officials vow that their country will retain its traditional role as a haven for those facing political or religious persecution, but the government is weighing new limitations on immigration by economic refugees.

To encourage them to stay home, it is pressing for increased Western assistance to nearby states making the transition from controlled to market economies.

Nearly 20,000 people, more than half of them Romanians, have sought political asylum in Austria so far this year, compared with 15,790 two years ago.

The Interior Ministry is seeking to deport up to 7,000 Romanians ineligible for asylum, although this plan has provoked outrage from Catholic Church leaders and the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights.

Austrian Airlines, which is state-run, has balked at a government request to carry out the deportations unless given firm assurances that the Romanians are returning home by their own consent and will not face renewed persecution.

Interior Minister Franz Loschnak, defending the planned deportations, has expressed doubts that large numbers of Romanians can find jobs and be successfully integrated into Austrian society. In addition to those who are attempting to obtain asylum, illegal immigrants from Romania and elsewhere are swelling a clandestine labor market centered in Vienna.

Austria, bordered by Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, is the gateway to the West for many East Europeans fleeing economic turmoil. With the Austrian economy outperforming other many Western European nations, immigrants often find lucrative work. But economists blame the rising number of illegal workers for the increase in unemployment to 5.2 percent of the work force, against 4.5 percent a year ago.

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## PENTAGON: No Spare Parts



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Thatcher, and After

With her vision, her intellect and her commanding presence, she dominated Britain's politics, and her relations with the United States, for more than a decade. Americans will miss Margaret Thatcher, but there is no reason for concern about the likely direction of British policies after her.

Thursday she bowed to a Conservative Party revolt and resigned. The swiftness of her fall and the competition to succeed her guarantee some unpredictability. But on the issues that affect America most, substantial continuity is assured under one of the Conservative contenders — Michael Heseltine, Douglas Hurd or John Major — or even under the Labor leader, Neil Kinnock.

Washington's most urgent concern is the Gulf crisis. Saddam Hussein would be foolish to expect any weakening of British resolve. Britain's defense secretary, Tom King, sent a powerful signal by announcing the dispatch of 16,000 additional troops, doubling the British contingent.

Mr. Heseltine once served Mrs. Thatcher as defense secretary. Mr. Hurd is foreign secretary, and Mr. Major served in that post before taking control of economic policy as chancellor of the Exchequer. All are tough-minded Conservatives.

On the opposition side, Mr. Kinnock has steered the Labor Party away from its flirtation with unilateral nuclear disarmament, winning the respect of Washington. Labor has also shed its enthusiasm for nationalizations. That reflects Mr. Kinnock's views, but it is also a tribute to the intellectual revolution Mrs. Thatcher brought.

Policy changes are far more likely on the two issues that brought Mrs. Thatcher

down: the degree of Britain's integration into the European Community, and the unpopular and regressive poll tax introduced earlier this year. While taxation is a purely domestic concern, America can only welcome a turn away from Mrs. Thatcher's Little England nationalism, which so divided her from her Tory colleagues.

Convinced that her West European partners schemed to ensure free-market Britain in a morass of crypto-socialist regulation, she acted as if Britain were still an economic superpower, able to make its way in the world entirely on its own. This stubbornness threatened to undermine her greatest achievement: convincing Britain's private-sector entrepreneurs that they could no longer live off past glories and must adapt to competitive realities.

Margaret Thatcher's special strength was to marry ideological commitment to political realism, as in her early appreciation of how Mikhail Gorbachev's policies overturned Cold War orthodoxies. Britons rewarded these qualities with three consecutive general election victories, giving her the longest lease on office since universal suffrage began. She was more than a political phenomenon. She wrought the kind of changes that warrant whole new chapters in history books.

Had she not strayed from her political instincts in blind pursuit of the chimerical Little England, she might indeed have gone "on and on." In the end, Mrs. Thatcher regained her balance. She bowed to the inevitable, still a winner, proud of her eleven-and-a-half-year record — and justly so.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Bigger Than Milken

Ten years, it is urged, is an excessively and unfairly long prison sentence for Michael Milken, the fallen impresario of the junk bond market. It is not as if he had snatched a purse, his defenders say, or had been caught robbing a filling station.

That line of argument is as corrupt as Mr. Milken's methods of managing the market. The offenses to which he pleaded guilty were neither trivial nor technical. In one count, he acknowledged stealing from the clients of another firm for the benefit of his own. In another, he conceded, he organized a series of fake transactions to enable a client to dodge income taxes. He evaded the rules governing takeovers, and he rigged the prices of stocks.

America's financial markets are the world's largest, most transparent and most trusted. The country has the strongest possible interest in keeping them that way — especially now that it is the world's biggest debtor, with an economy dependent on the ability to sell enormous amounts of its securities. In some countries' markets, buyers and sellers demand substantial premiums as insurance against the possibility of being cheated by insiders manipulating prices. Because the chances of that have been low in the United States, the efficiency of trans-

actions stays high: traders around the world have confidence that they will be treated fairly in America.

If they ever lose that confidence, the consequences will reach far beyond the financial industry. The prosecutors who are pursuing these labyrinthine cases are doing a great public service. Mr. Milken's crimes attacked the fundamental integrity of the American markets on a large scale, and if the judge, Kimba Wood, had treated them lightly, the damage would have been compounded. This investigation of manipulation and bribery in the financial system is by no means ended. So far each prosecution has produced evidence pointing toward further wrongdoing. It was the prosecutor Ivan Bosky who provided much of the information leading to the indictment of Mr. Milken and his subsequent pleas of guilty. Mr. Bosky was sentenced to three years in prison. So far Mr. Milken has apparently not provided much help to the prosecutors. If he chooses to cooperate more fully, Judge Wood said, she may reconsider the sentence. Cheating in the financial markets is like rot in a building. The prosecutors have no choice but to keep pressing to determine how far it has gone.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### Thatcher Steps Down

Great statesmen, as has been known since ancient times, are more often than not their own victims. Margaret Thatcher's fall is no exception. The unyielding pride and iron will, the combative obstinacy and ardent courage: These proud qualities, which served "Maggie" so well at the height of her reign, finally hastened her end.

—Le Monde (Paris)

Margaret Thatcher did not stumble over European policy — "Europe" is still not very popular in Britain. She ran aground on the arrogance with which she treated even the old faithful in her party, and she fell over the economic difficulties of the past months. In a way, she was a victim of her own success. Hit by recession, the British, especially the young, have forgotten how badly the country was doing before Maggie became prime minister; and the Labor Party owes its new popularity to the fact that, under pressure from Margaret Thatcher, it had to completely renew itself.

—Dieter Schröder, writing in the Süddeutsche Zeitung (Munich)

Her withdrawal marks a turning point for the Continent. No other leader has had so much influence in the last decade over Europe's economic and social life. Her character, so insular, so British middle-class, has weighed on the people of the Continent much more than other leaders of the same period in Paris, Bonn, Rome or Madrid.

—La Repubblica (Rome)

For all her combative hardheadedness, in the end Margaret Thatcher left with all the grace, style and wit that characterized her years in office. She was the first Western leader to recognize the "courage and vision" of Mikhail Gorbachev. Without her enthusiastic support, Mr. Gorbachev's Herculean tasks would have been even more difficult. As a national and world leader, she undoubtedly will go down as one of the greatest of her generation.

—The Baltimore Evening Sun

In politics, nothing resists corrosion, not even the tough metal Margaret Thatcher is made of. She is leaving, a victim of certain of her character traits, but also of the excessive

zeal with which she tirelessly translated her deepest convictions into action. For nearly 12 years, she had succeeded in making the majority of her compatriots share those convictions. She is leaving, clad in the principles she was unwilling to compromise. Constancy is a virtue that can transform itself into a vice when it becomes stubbornness. But this virtue is so rare in politics that one has to hail it in this woman who took it up with such authentic grandeur.

Claude de Groulart, writing in Le Soir (Brussels)

Like de Gaulle, Mrs. Thatcher threw in the towel after a decade of government that has modified the structures of the society she ruled and which, at the same time, has exercised a strong influence on the rest of Europe and the West.

—Corriere della Sera (Milan)

It is typical of her respect for the rules of the democratic game and of her personal valor that Margaret Thatcher decided to resign the moment she understood that her obstinacy could lead nowhere and that she had lost the battle.

—El País (Madrid)

Mrs. Thatcher had dug her heels in and was going backwards as history as if with enraptured nostalgia, while European nations were moving into the future with the courage of their convictions (if not with any sure idea of the final destination).

But for America, Mrs. Thatcher's departure is a loss, because she fought harder than anyone to position Britain as the ally closest to Washington, no matter what issue might arise. Fortunately, none of her likely successors seems the type to want to put much distance between London and Washington. And the announcement Thursday that the British forces' contribution in the Gulf would rise to 30,000 was probably meant as a message for George Bush as much as Saddam Hussein. But a huge, colorful, important era in Western political history is over.

Margaret Thatcher was no cipher, no colorless "yes, minister," no groveling "yes man." She had her enemies because she made them. But she knew her mind, she did what she thought was best for Britain, and above all she was never, ever in doubt.

—The Los Angeles Times

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## After the (Thatcher) Rockslide, a New Europe

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — Gianni De Michelis is a European with ambitions as grand as his waistline, which is in the late Orson Welles-early Luciano Pavarotti league. But the Italian foreign minister did not suspect that a small rock he helped dislodge a few weeks ago would touch off an avalanche that would sweep Margaret Thatcher from office and change the course of European politics.

Mr. De Michelis pleaded not guilty when I suggested to him in conversation here that he and Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti had set out to isolate Mrs. Thatcher last month at the European Community summit meeting in Rome. "We told her that she should bring Britain in," the agile Venetian said with the faintest of smiles. "She wouldn't." She isolated herself.

Typical Italian understatement. Mrs. Thatcher isolated herself. She angrily rejected the Italian-designed plan that was accepted in Rome by Britain's 11 European Community partners to form a unified central banking system by 1994 and a blueprint for political union. With the rockslide under way, Mrs. Thatcher ignored her advisers and continued to lash out at Mr. De Michelis. Mr. Andreotti and assorted "Europeans" in England after her return to London.

These triggered the resignation of the deputy prime minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and his stinging denunciation of "the very real tragedy" of Mrs. Thatcher's anti-European policies, as well as the challenge by Michael Heseltine and ultimately Mrs. Thatcher's resignation. The Conservative Party's parliamentarians will vote Tuesday to stop the avalanche and choose a successor, who is bound to bring Britain closer to Europe.

Bad news for the special relationship between Washington and London? Not really. The Bush administration has been quietly encouraging Britain to get inside the EC tent and fight rather than stand outside and hurl insults. The EC will be able to draw on Britain's strong traditions of parliamentary democracy and free trade as it draws up continental institutions for the next century.

Depending on her mood and audience, Mrs. Thatcher dismissed the idea of European institutions as fanciful fairy tales or as dangerous leftist beheadings that would crush Britain's monarchy and Parliament. But increasingly her Conservative rivals disbelieved and then discredited those visions.

They saw a dynamic new EC coming into being that would marginalize London's banks and financial markets if Britain stayed out. They saw that they could help keep Eurocratic

central planners from dominating the Community. Britain can change Europe as much as Europe can change Britain — if it moves now.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany is preparing a major push to expand the powers of the European Parliament and make it the core of a European political community. In exchange, he agreed to the 1994 start of a centralized banking system.

Re-enter Mr. De Michelis, a Socialist, to suggest to us why: "Helmut Kohl knows that he will be the leader of Europe when Europe exists politically. The German chancellor is also the head of the most important political grouping, the Christian Democrats, in the Community. Key decisions are going to be made at the party level, both in the European Parliament or in governments."

That is, all politics is local. The Germans have experience with a strong party and parliamentary system and can expect to dominate the new European political system. Not so accidentally, the Italians are also ruled by a coalition led by the Christian Democrats and know a lot about running party machines and parliamentary governments.

Mrs. Thatcher fought hard to keep the nation-state, with its protective

boundaries around national parties, as the dominant force in EC politics. She feared that the continentals would use cross-border parties as the building block of European federation and seek to perpetuate social democracy and the welfare state.

Now, with Mrs. Thatcher gone, the chief resistance to a strong EC parliament could come not from Britain but from France, which lacks both Christian Democrats as an organized force and a strong parliamentary system. The French will press to keep power in the hands of the EC heads of state, meeting as a group, and the EC Commission.

Post-Thatcher Britain could be a counterweight to France in the gathering debate over dividing power between the parliament and the executive. Later on, Italy would presumably find a constructively engaged Britain useful in balancing off Germany in the parliament.

Mr. De Michelis states the goals of the December EC summit meeting that he and Mr. Andreotti will host in Rome far more modestly and elliptically than that.

But as Margaret Thatcher discovered, this Italian has a certain idea about Europe and is good at rolling small rocks a long way and making big noise with them.

The Washington Post

## Russia, in Its Own Words: Heart of a Remade Nation

By Andrei Kozyrev

The writer is the foreign minister of the Russian Republic.

MOSCOW — For decades, Soviet diplomats

objected when their country was called "Russia," which is only one, if the largest, of the 15 Soviet republics. Today those times are remembered in the Kremlin with nostalgia.

Suddenly Russia is beginning to speak with its own voice. So too are the Ukraine, the Baltic states and the other parts of what Ronald Reagan termed the "evil empire." This is surprising to those who are used to speaking with one voice in the name of a unitary superpower.

Surprisingly, it also seems to upset many people in Washington who had learned how to deal with "the center." They see the new independence of the republics as an unwelcome side effect of the end of the Cold War. Such conservatism can be a healthy instinct, provided it protects democracy and allows change to come about under conditions of stability. Otherwise, conservatism turns into reaction and feeds social instability.

Has not the history of a monolithic "socialist camp" taught us that? Will totalitarianism again deprive the people of the Russian and other republics of their national identity — this time with the help of the West?

The assertion of Russia's identity is no sinister plot. Last spring, this republic of 150 million people, richest of all the republics but reduced to abject poverty within the existing union, held its first contested elections ever.

A legitimately elected multiparty Russian parliament chose Boris Yeltsin as its leader and issued a proclamation of sovereignty, stating its commitment to a democratic, law-abiding government within a newly reconstituted union.

The first task before the Russian Republic is to define new terms for integration within the union. These cannot be based on the dictate of the center.

Thus, Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal Nov. 17 for limited power-sharing with the republics was unacceptable. Instead of turning back the clock, there must be negotiations that recognize the interdependence and sovereignty of the republics. A variety of relationships within a federal structure

can be imagined. The only thing that is absolutely unacceptable is the use of force and armed threats.

It is too early to judge how these negotiations will turn out. But we can hope that as Russia learns to stand on its own, a democratic Russia will become a national center of gravity for the other sovereign republics.

Already the Russian Republic has signed bilateral economic agreements with most of the other republics, and several treaties of friendship and cooperation are soon to be concluded.

The most important thing is to avoid territorial conflicts between republics, keep borders open and guarantee the political and civil rights of all nationalities and ethnic groups.

By YELSEN in Khabarovsk (Moscow), C.W. Syndicate

Building a foreign policy based on equal relations between Russia and other countries outside the Soviet Union will not be easy either. The final form will depend on the union treaty concluded with the republics that choose to sign the treaty.

But clearly the republics will not delegate all foreign policy matters to the "central" Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union. The sovereign republics will not accept responsibility for actions taken without their participation and consent.

In the short term the Russian Republic must be represented in delegations sent by Moscow to international negotiations and in Soviet embassies abroad. In the longer term Russia might be represented by its own diplomatic missions.

The Russian Republic bears the lion's share of Soviet military spending. While maintaining strong and modern armed forces, it will hardly want to continue a pointless arms race just so it can be called a global superpower, nor will it want to provide military assistance to its former ideological allies abroad.

It is far more important that Russia devote its resources to improving living standards and the quality of the environment. Much more important is to provide decent living conditions on Russian soil for its soldiers and officers, including those returning from abroad.

Since the Ukraine, Byelorussia and several other republics now want to be nonnuclear and neutral, it is only logical to assume that the armed forces, and very soon all nuclear weapons, will be in Russia proper.

It is impossible to be too careful when it comes to controlling nuclear weapons in regions of potential instability or risking 15 nuclear states taking the place of one. Nuclear forces must be kept within a strictly defined territory and jurisdiction and under a single central command.

No one can tell what kind of country the Soviet Union will be in a few years. But Russia assuredly has assumed its place on the political map and is a factor to be reckoned with.

The New York Times

## When You Sniff in America, We Die in Colombia

By Rafael Santos

BOGOTA — The phone at home

can ring any time, but usually it is late at night. They want you to know you're being followed. "Don't mess around with us," the caller says.

Or the mail contains a printed invitation to your own funeral.

You feel frightened, helpless, paranoid. They have made their point. You will think twice before writing against them again.

When I go out I feel followed. Everybody looks suspicious. I am always careful about where and when I drive. Sometimes I think it is better if I didn't go outside at all. I feel like a hostage; they have turned my house, my car and office into a jail.

They are the members of the Colombian drug cartels — criminal organizations richly financed by their 80 percent share of the North American cocaine market. Americans don't know the hell that journalists, judges, policemen and government officials

endure in trying to slow down this unstoppable crime machine.

Since Dec. 17, 1987, when Guillermo Cano, publisher of the El Espectador newspaper, was murdered for denouncing drug traffickers, the drug war has been a Colombian journalist's nightmare. More than 30 journalists have been murdered for publicly condemning the drug barons or defending the only thing that intimidates them: the U.S.-Colombia extradition treaty.

Narcoterrorism was born to "persuade" the government not to extradite drug lords to the United States. More than 1,000 people have been murdered in two years by "the extraditables," a terrorist group formed by bosses who face extradition.

Because my family owns El Tiempo, the most influential newspaper in Colombia, I am a particularly obvious target. Armed cars, bodyguards and

guns have become a part of my life. Two other newspaper buildings have been blown to bits by "narco" wishing to silence the press. My office building looks like a fortress.

We try not to use the phones in the newsroom because the drug lords have bought their way into the phone companies and have tapped most of our lines. Reporters refuse to put bylines on articles about drugs.

Editorial columnists, myself included, try to avoid the subject, or when we do write about it, we write carefully, hunting for inoffensive ways to express anger. We will never mention "extradition" publicly. That would be signing our own death sentences.

My brother Francisco Santos, El Tiempo's news editor, kidnapped on Sept. 19, is one of eight journalists being held by drug bosses, who are exerting pressure on the government

to get pardons for drug traffickers.

Next to the thousands of policemen, dozens of magistrates and judges and three presidential candidates who have been murdered by teenage "vigilantes" for as little as a \$600 fee, freedom of expression has been our most noteworthy casualty.

We are frustrated by U.S. inaction in helping us end a war that is as much America's as it is ours.

How many more will have to die before we can get our message across? Every sniff of cocaine up the nose of an American drug user pays for the bullets and bombs that kill innocent Colombians.

The U.S. government could attack the consumer side of the problem more decisively. Drug users are as guilty as dealers. But they are sent to detoxification programs. Such "compassion" does not look good to a Colombian.

Or the United States could consider legalizing cocaine. Doing so would eventually bankrupt the drug cartels by dramatically depressing the market value of their poison.

While both governments weigh the advantages and disadvantages of their options, Colombian journalists will continue to walk a tightrope between speaking out and staying alive. But we feel an overwhelming sense of weariness, a sense that no matter what we do, they might win in the end.

The writer is acting news editor of El Tiempo. This article was adapted by The New York Times from a longer version in Stanford magazine.

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1890: William III Dies

THE HAGUE — The King of Holland, William III, died this morning (Nov. 23). This puts an end to one of the longest reigns of the century, a reign that has been distinctly mediocre, in that it has rarely called the attention of Europe to itself and has never been a cause of anxiety to its neighbors. William III saw that liberalism and constitutionalism were necessary to the maintenance of the Monarchical system. With the death of the King, the male line of the family of Orange becomes extinct.

### 1915: British Strength

ATHENS — Lord Kitchener declared his firm conviction that Germany's ultimate and complete defeat was inevitable. He admitted that when war was declared the Entente powers were incompletely prepared for a campaign of such long duration, but he added that the Allies had taken full advantage of the passage of

## In Brussels, The Cheers Won't Last

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — What will post-Thatcher Europe look like? Here in Brussels, politicians, diplomats and EC officials are scarcely troubling to hide their belief that European unity will receive a strong boost once the obstructive Mrs. Thatcher is no longer around. Are they right?

For now, joy seems almost unbounded among the Eurocrats. But it may not be long before the prime minister is sorely missed.

Mrs. Thatcher occupies a special place in the demography of the European Community. When news of her resignation reached Brussels, the German and Italian ambassadors reported to their governments that the event was greeted with great relief, but there were some of undisputed jubilation in the corridors of the commission's headquarters. Mrs. Thatcher's "anti-European" stance has been a thorn in the commission's side for more than a decade, and that Europe should be the issue that ostensibly brought her down is a matter of no little satisfaction in Brussels.

The antagonism toward Mrs. Thatcher dates to the early 1980s and her dogged campaign to reduce Britain's unfairly steep contributions to the EC budget. The abrasive style she adopted toward EC officials never softened, even after she had won substantial budgetary concessions from the Community. She let it be known that in her view the EC Commission was a pettifogging yet presumptuous bureaucracy bent on policies of needless "harmonization."

In the mid-'80s, during the early years of the EC drive for a Single Market, Margaret Thatcher briefly warmed toward Europe; she approved of the steps needed to turn the EC into a genuine free trade area. But the 1992 project soon began to lead Europe toward closer political and economic integration, and at once Mrs. Thatcher was back on her guard against what she apparently saw as creeping Eurofederalism.

Now that she is out of the way, say her critics in Britain and throughout the EC, Europe can get on with the job of shaping common political and monetary institutions. But will Mrs. Thatcher's departure really advance the cause of European integration?

To hear some EC officials talk, once she is gone the Community will be able to advance swiftly toward a single currency and a Europe-wide democratic framework. Without Mrs. Thatcher to swing her handbag, the two parallel intergovernmental conferences that open in Rome next month to discuss monetary and political union will be sure to succeed.

A more even-handed assessment would surely be that Mrs. Thatcher has made important contributions, and that it is to be hoped her successor will not abandon these. She has been an important counterweight to Europe's overenthusiasm and its traditionalists. The former are those who urge radical moves like setting up a tough EC central bank authority, without having thought it through.

The latter are those who cling to outdated ideas like a Common Agricultural Policy that now benefits rich farmers rather than poor ones.

Often, Mrs. Thatcher's instincts have been right. She has spoken out not just for Britain but for many of the more level-headed and practical-minded people who are involved in European policymaking.

Some of the proposals for achieving closer European unity have been half-baked, and Mrs. Thatcher has quite correctly opposed them. As issues from a single European currency to a defense and security role for the EC, her skepticism has often been shared by expert EC watchers.

She's disliked by the same sort of people who used to hate General de Gaulle, said a veteran French observer, "because they both resisted any policies that are unwelcome."

On the debit side has been Mrs. Thatcher's hard-nosed style and her seemingly ingrained dislike of European integration. Her scintillating tone and belligerent manner sometimes made her seem chauvinistic, impatient and even contemptuous of foreigners.

Mrs. Thatcher's most useful contribution to Europe has been her role as devil's advocate. She has said aloud the thoughts that other EC leaders feared might sound anti-European. Sadly, this contribution has of late been flawed by the fact that she no longer wished the European experiment well. For all that, "La Dame de fer" is not without useful admirers, even within the EC Commission.

International Herald Tribune

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## ART

## Van Dyck Revisited: Sheer Pleasure

By Michael Kimmelman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—It's tough to feel pity for Anthony Van Dyck, an artist gifted by the age of 14 with skills that few painters develop in a lifetime. By his early 20s he had launched himself on a career that was to bring major commissions from some of the grandest of the European aristocracy and royalty, above all the king of England, Charles I, an avid collector and no slouch in separating artistic winners from losers.

The painter from Antwerp made his London studio into a gathering place for nobility. Having earned a fortune, he dressed in gold, exotic leathers and the most extravagant fabrics; he deeply resented it when honors that he pursued were denied him, and had no patience with anyone below his assumed station.

He cheated on his mistress and developed a reputation for being fickle, arrogant and vain. His death, in 1641, at the age of 42, was attributed to "dissolute behavior."

Who could be less deserving of sympathy? The truth, as revealed by a magnificent exhibition at the National Gallery, through Feb. 24, is that Van Dyck paid a price in posterity for such ephemeral good fortune and bad behavior.

For the last 350 years he has played second fiddle to Rubens. Moralizers have expressed reservations about so effective a servant to the rich and famous, one who by the sheer elegance and fluidity of his touch could make even the most homesick nobleman look well, noble. It was also his tough luck to have lived at the same time as Poussin, Bernini, Velázquez and Rembrandt, as well as Rubens, in whose studio he apprenticed.

It is impossible to come away from this collection of some 100 paintings, however, without a sense of renewed respect and even awe for Van Dyck.

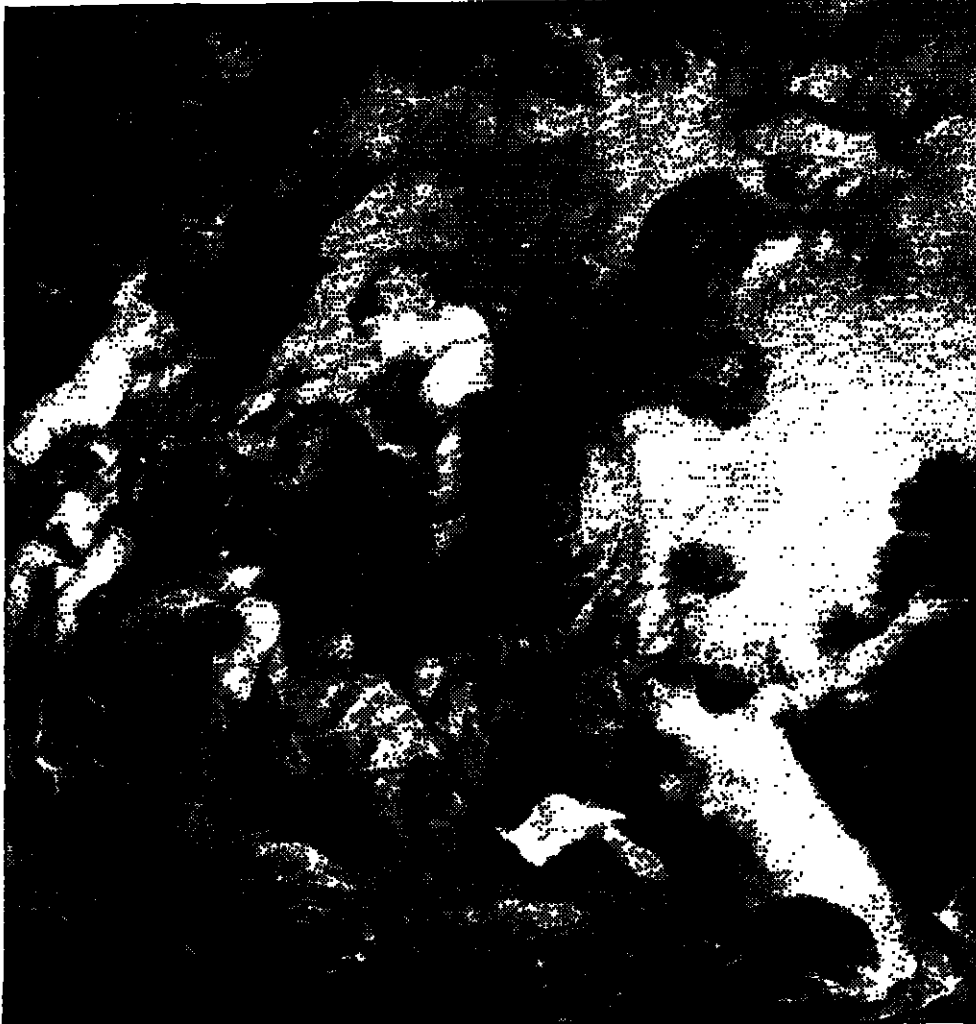
The display—in the care of its selection and presentation, and its casting of a familiar figure in such a flattering light—constitutes one of the finest Old Master exhibitions in recent memory, and it provides further evidence that, at a time when large-scale loan shows are being widely if somewhat prematurely pronounced obsolete and prohibitively expensive, there must still be a place made for full-scale retrospectives of major artists who have not yet had their day in the sun.

The Van Dyck who emerges from this event is far more than the virtuoso society portraitist he is often assumed to be.

To see "Rinaldo and Armida," his great meditation on the power of love, or to see his searching, hampered portrait of the persecuted Henry Percy, is to encounter an artist who could summon through paint the deepest human feelings, and who, as in his double portrait of Charles I and Queen Henrietta Maria, could express those feelings by the subtlest means.

Van Dyck depicted the king in various guises—on horseback, in armor—each meant to symbolize the majesty of his position. Yet no image speaks more sympathetically to a modern audience than his touching and human-scaled vision of a husband gazing into the eyes of his bride. This was the register in which Van Dyck operated most effectively, bringing to what he painted a feeling of immediacy and life.

Portraiture can seem the most unengaging genre, both because the characters involved have largely been lost to time and because the



Van Dyck's "Rinaldo and Armida" (1629)—summoning the deepest human feelings.

conventions can appear so static and staid. But in one after another of the portraits in this show, Van Dyck reveals to the patient onlooker perceptions and attitudes that make each subject immediately distinguishable from the next—the dour Genoese senator, the swash-buckling Robert Rich, the suave wheeler-dealer George Gage, the poignantly vulnerable Giacomo de Caciopio.

THE achievement of the Van Dyck show is especially impressive considering that just down the hall at the National Gallery can be seen a Titian exhibition, which appeared in a larger version this summer at the Palazzo Ducale in Venice.

After Rubens, Titian was the artist who most profoundly influenced Van Dyck, and in whose shadow Van Dyck's reputation has also been partly hidden. There loomed the possibility that Van Dyck, honored with a full-scale retrospective for the first time in nearly a century, would be once again diminished by the towering presence of his Venetian hero.

But Van Dyck holds his own, and the two shows make a fortunate pair, bringing under one roof Van Dyck's paintings and several of the works by Titian on which they are based, making all the more evident the Flemish painter's strongly Italianate qualities.

Here, for example, is not only the languorous heroine bathed in a golden haze in Van Dyck's "Veronica and Pontius," of around 1625, but also that figure's historical ancestor—Titian's "Danaë."

In this case, as in all others, Van Dyck reimagined the example of his predecessor, transforming the master's idea of sensuousness into a poetry entirely his own, and in its way more accessibly earthbound. By the time he completed his "Cupid and Psyche" in 1640, Van Dyck had perfected an approach to painting the nude that exuded unabashed eroticism.

It is irrelevant to ask in light of these exhibitions whether Van Dyck or Titian emerges as the greater artist, for no one withstands direct comparison with Titian, and that kind of ranking is in any case trivial and beside the point. But this singular conjunction of shows manages to serve the interests of Van Dyck at least as well as those of Titian.

A visitor inevitably walks through the Titian display, more intelligently and beautifully presented than in Venice yet less complete, lamenting absent works. One walks through "Van Dyck" astonished by how much of the artist's career is on view.

For here is not only the portraitist but also the less familiar painter of historical and religious subjects. The teenage Van Dyck who painted the awkward "Crucifixion of St. Peter," with limbs of indeterminate

origin, had become fluent in such imagery by his early 30s.

The exhibition's most impressive moment comes in the room where "Rinaldo and Armida" holds a position on the wall between "Venus at the Forge of Vulcan" and "Time Chipping Cupid's Wings."

The intensity of gaze in his "Vision of St. Anthony," or the extreme voluptuousness of flesh in his "Mystic Marriage of St. Catherine," gives to these familiar subjects a jolt of fresh energy. That jolt is all the more potent in "Time Chipping Cupid's Wings," where startling violence and utterly liquid movement mingle.

Here on view is also the master of the rapid oil sketch whose skills are nowhere more impressively evident than in "Armed Soldier on Horseback" from Oxford, done when the artist was about 15 years old. In just a few vigorous, slashing strokes, the young Van Dyck suggests the sweeping motion that was so characteristic of his large-scale figure paintings like "Rinaldo and Armida" and "Time Chipping Cupid's Wings."

IT is this rapid, seemingly spontaneous brushwork that is translated for the first time in Flemish painting to such a large scale in the version of "The Betrayal of Christ" on loan from the Minneapolis Institute of Art.

Again, Van Dyck seems to have learned from the Venetians, particularly Titian in his later years and Tintoretto, and while he may not have considered this loosely brushed picture a finished work, it still proves the extent to which he wanted to push the boundaries of accepted artistic practice in northern Europe and forge a manner both new and personal.

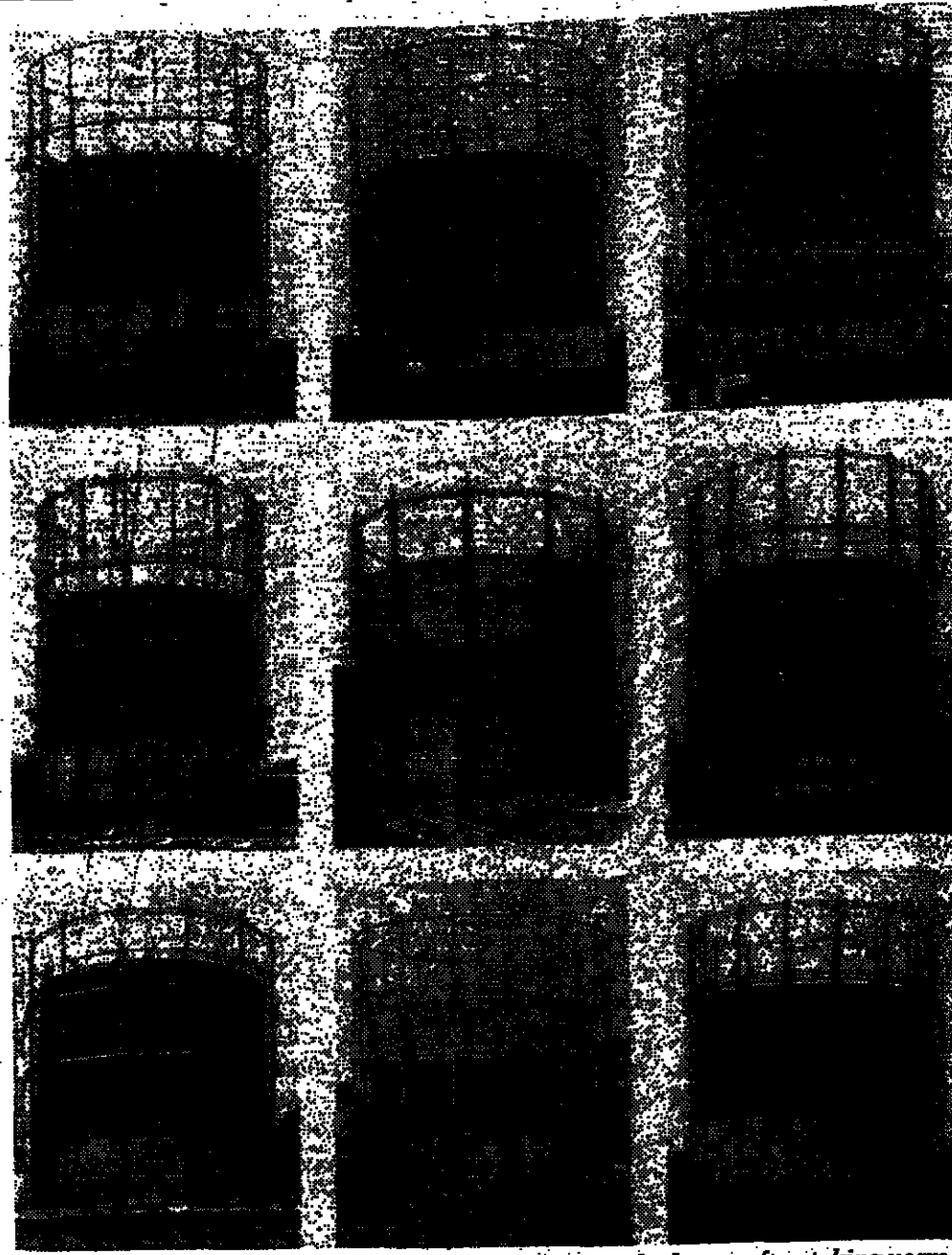
That he achieved this aim to a greater extent than many people have realized is the lesson of "Anthony Van Dyck." He left a legacy that, in turn, influenced Italian painting as much as he had been influenced by it.

The show also raises the difficult issue of the participation of assistants in the production of the artist's work. Van Dyck attributions can be difficult, and there are puzzling inclusions here, like a portrait of Charles I in armor and an oil sketch for "St. Augustine in Ecstasy" from Yale.

The show, which has been organized for the National Gallery, its only stop, by Arthur K. Wheelock Jr., curator of northern Baroque painting at the gallery, and Susan J. Barnes, senior curator of Western art at the Dallas Museum of Art, achieves other ends, too.

It raises indirectly the subject of the child prodigy by making evident the fact that prodigiousness has been a shifting notion historically. If it was not taken for granted, then clearly it was viewed in a different way before the Enlightenment altered popular attitudes toward childhood and education.

Last but not least, "Anthony Van Dyck" is a sheer pleasure. Van Dyck will not seem any more admirable a character after this show, but he will certainly be a more widely admired artist.



Typically, the Bechers produce series of works on a single theme, often taking years.

## Abstract Relics of Industry

By David Galloway

COLOGNE—A neglected measure of art's impact is the degree to which it infiltrates our perception of the world around us. Thanks to Andy Warhol & Co., supermarkets simply don't look the same as they did a generation ago. And it is not so much that sunlight sparkling from the surface of a swimming pool reminds us of David Hockney; in a sense, the pool has become a work by Hockney, complete save for the signature.

What Turner did for sunsets and van Gogh for the lowly, a German photographic team has achieved with their studies of industrial monuments. For more than 30 years, Bernd and Hilla Becher have evolved an uncompromising idiom that defies simple categories. In 1957 they produced the first of a series of black-and-white photographs of water towers. Since then, their oeuvre has included all manner of industrial relics.

Many such devices were already obsolete when they "posed" for the

Bechers, and the resulting documents can be regarded as a kind of industrial archaeology. But there was never a trace of nostalgia here. What fascinated the artists were the unexpected, often subtle variations within seemingly identical constructions—as in the stout water tanks atop American office buildings. Hence, the Bechers always produce entire series of works on a single theme, often taking years to complete them.

Typically, the examples are photographed frontally, without any suggestion of perspective or context. There is no shadow, no passing cloud, no hint of human activity. The subjects become abstracted, and their structural differences assume an intriguing formal quality, as variations on a theme.

Though the Bechers had no intention of romanticizing the architecture of an industrial age, their vision eventually inspired conservationists as well as critics. Several of the soaring skeletons of German mining towers, which could otherwise have tumbled before the spirit of progress, have now received the status of historic monuments.

In 1969 the Bechers coined the term "anonymous architecture" to describe their subjects. That concept alone explains the award of a Golden Lion to the Bechers for sculpture (not photography) at the

last Venice Biennale. To be sure, their focus on found objects, their revelation of the beauty of simple industrial materials, has had its impact on the sculpture of our time. Nonetheless, the awards hardly served to clarify the issues.

The current retrospective at the Cologne Kunstsverein is a welcome course-correction. Essentially, this is a revamped version of the Venice installation, but the 350 photographs are presented on their own terms, in handsome rooms that lead a new, persuasive focus.

Such works have been referred to as both minimalist and conceptual, but the Bechers have stored cheerfully clear of labels and gone about their documentary task. The resulting consistency is underscored by the naming of dates and titles at the Cologne show, which continues until Dec. 23.

Just how wide the Bechers' vision has reached is attested to in that two-thirds of the works on view in Cologne have been borrowed from American collections. Yet the real test of their impact comes at the moment when a mining tower, cooling tower or bulbous gas tank appears on the horizon and one thinks: "There's a Becher!"

David Galloway is a writer and professor based in West Germany.

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مكتبة الأمل



# A Painter Investigates Frans Hals, With Fascinating Results

**NEW YORK** — How little we know about the most obvious artists of the European past, written about and exhibited many times over, is being brought home by Claus Grimm's "Frans Hals: The Complete Work," just published in its English version by Harry N. Abrams.

Within months of the exhibition devoted to the 17th-century Dutch artist, who was a contemporary of Rembrandt, the subject is drastically renewed, new works are re-

## SOURIN MELIKIAN

vealed, new insights given into famous pictures shown to be different in purpose from what was thought. The writer spent 25 years researching the subject with a searching eye that makes his approach look more like a police investigation than standard art history.

When Seymour Slive, the exhibition organizer, was bringing out in 1970-1974 a three-volume monograph that has remained to this day the standard reference work, Grimm was producing his doctoral thesis, which pared down the list of authentic Hals works from 222 to 168. He has now trimmed it to only 145, new discoveries notwithstanding. He is entirely convincing.

Grimm's enormous advantage over his colleagues is that he paints. For his first monograph in 1974, he carried out technical experiments and even copied one of Hals's later works. In the intervening years, he spent months watching restorers "exposing" the original paintings and sharing their observations about alterations of size, old and new layers of paint, and retouching. "He made sensational discoveries with the eye of someone who sees the art from within."

One of the most fascinating stories concerns the portrait of an old man that was sold in 1955 as part of the estate of the Mattioli family in

Salerno. It carried an attribution to Luca Giordano. The buyer, not named by Grimm, but clearly a dealer from the systematic way in which he set about identifying his picture, found the monogram FH after having the picture lightly cleaned.

This suggested the name Frans Hals. But some details looked odd. A second clue came four years later when a Soviet scholar published two pictures of St. Luke and St. Matthew, undoubtedly by Hals, that are now in the Odessa State Museum. The similarities between the three faces were striking.

At that point, the dealer sent photographs of his portrait to every museum in the world. Apparently satisfied, he sent it to be auctioned in London in 1972. Grimm states neither the date nor the place, but it is easily traced. On Oct. 20, 1972, the "portrait of a bearded man" was sold at Christie's as the work of Frans Hals for £7,350.

Grimm says he became aware of its existence when he came across the catalogue. As he does not identify the buyer, one wonders whether he got the picture for himself.

Parts of it were typical of the master's work. One thing bothered Grimm, however. "The robust head and the wild hair," as he puts it, are those of an aging laborer. The rugged features are not those one would expect in an actual portrait. Hals invariably portrayed members of the establishment. This kind of face was normally found in the artist's genre scenes.

Eventually, the riddle was solved in a restaurant. Cleaning revealed that the lace collar and cuffs were later additions, separated from the original paint surface by several layers of varnish and dirt. The brushwork differed from that of the face and garb. At that point, Grimm's doubts were dispelled.

Cleaning resumed afresh. As the white lace collar was patiently removed, a bluish purple dress came to light. Better, in the left corner,



"St. Mark" by Frans Hals, circa 1627-28, after the removal of the collar and cuffs.

the head of a lion appeared, identifying the "bearded old man" as St. Mark, consistent with the St. Luke and St. Matthew in Odessa. Grimm dug further into the matter. He found that a suite of four faces, bent three-quarters with the tired resignation of one who has no hope of avoiding a dire fate, is one of the great portraits of the 17th century. With any luck, the fourth evangelist, similarly disguised, is still lurking in a dark corner.

That further discoveries are possible, even at auction, was demonstrated six years later. Once again, Grimm merely indicates it took place in London, in 1978. Indeed, on July 7, 1978, a sale at Christie's included an oval "portrait of a boy" attributed to the "circle of Frans Hals."

What came out was the study of a young man intended as the image

of a moral initiator, Grimm says. As usual in the late 19th century and in our time, a subject with religious undertones, unsalable until recently, had been transformed into a jolly portrait.

Grimm reproduces a close-up of the face in a full color plate between two well-established works by Frans Hals. The dabs of white quickly applied like accents over the nose and forehead to render light, the handling of the half open lips, are identical. Its restored condition notwithstanding, the work is remarkable.

**E**VEN more sensational than the revelation of hitherto unidentified works by the master is Grimm's approach to the entire oeuvre as a painter-technician operating as an art historian. In his review of the restoration work carried out on 15 paintings, he shows the extent of the alterations they all underwent.

He is the first to have said in so many words that "only a very few works" by Frans Hals "have been passed on to us in their original state," and to have supported this with detailed visual evidence. Not only that.

A minimal fraction of the Dutch artist's oeuvre has come down to us. The writer puts it at one-fifth to one-tenth. He gives an account of some lost works based on 17th-century documents and on engravings done later. Reading it is like going through a police account of missing persons. One wonders where they might be, if any survive.

Perhaps the most original aspect of Grimm's investigative method is the rediscovery of Hals's creative process as only a practicing craftsman could undertake. His analysis of a small mistake made by Hals while painting a sniggering woman seen three-quarters with an owl perched on her shoulder, "Malle Babbe," led him to a major reassessment regarding pictorial techniques.

In the midst of his work, the painter's hand slipped. The edge of his palette incised two grooves through the freshly painted collar. A close-up — Grimm's very first color plate — shows how it cuts across the white accents, rendering light reflections.

The artist's brush, when doing



Portrait of a young man, detail, circa 1638.

these, seems to glide without effort, yet it is so accurate that it had been assumed since the 18th century that Hals first modeled his figures, and then jotted down his white angular accents. Not so, Grimm says.

The incisions cut through the thin, fast-drying areas, including the ground tone, as well as the white impasto accents. They were all done at once. Grimm further infers that Hals first sketched the motif on the canvas with a brush, then briskly completed the painting within a few hours, or, at the most, two or three days. The outline drawn with a brush disappeared, absorbed into the paint surface.

This is why the naked eye finds no trace of preparatory outlining in his paintings, in contrast to those of other artists.

It may also explain why not a single preliminary drawing or sketch from his hand survives. Very few ever existed. The painter was hard pressed for money — Grimm gives a grueling account of what little is known about Hals's life and dispels fancy notions such as his supposed propensity to drinking, due to confusion with another Frans Hals. He was also a virtuoso, producing a lot, at great speed.

## FOR SALE / SOLD

**Mozart manuscript:** A manuscript of Mozart's "Fantasia and Sonata in C Minor" has sold at Sotheby's for \$800,000 (\$1.57 million), tying a record for a music manuscript. The manuscript, which contained previously unknown embellishments by the composer, was part of a group of manuscripts offered by the Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary of Philadelphia. The bid by Otto Haas, a London dealer, tied the record for such a manuscript set a year ago, when Sotheby's got the same price for a piano concerto by Robert Schumann. The manuscripts were discovered in a safe at the school in July.

**Expensive wisdom:** A 16th century book of proverbs by Desiderius Erasmus that traced the history of famous sayings like "God helps those who help themselves" has sold at Sotheby's for \$975,000. The volume, titled "Adagia" ("Proverbs") and printed in 1525, was the personal copy of the Dutch humanist scholar and contained more than 2,500 lines of his writing in which he annotated, revised and added to his work. It was sold by an anonymous collector in Europe and bought for another European collector by Nico Israel, an Amsterdam dealer. By the time Erasmus died in 1536 his proverbs had swelled from 818 in the first edition of his works dated 1500 to more than 4,000 in the 10th edition, in pursuit of his aim to make the wisdom of the past widely available. Among the proverbs were "One swallow doesn't make a summer," "Looking a gift horse in the mouth" and "Blowing one's own trumpet," which he tracked to their sources in Greek and Latin classical literature.

**Unsold Strad:** A Stradivarius violin expected to fetch a record \$1 million (\$2 million) went unsold at Sotheby's London auction rooms when bidding stopped at \$820,000. The 1703 violin is owned by Jim Reno, 52, a British engineering tycoon. The record price for a violin was set earlier in the week when a Stradivarius was sold for \$820,000.

## AUCTION SALES

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**Wednesday, December 5**  
Rooms 1 & 7 at 2:30 p.m. and at 8:30 p.m. MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS, SCULPTURES, MISCELLANEOUS. M<sup>rs</sup> MICHELLE ROBERT 19, rue de la Grange Batilleville, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 48 00 99 44. Fax: (1) 48 00 99 58.

**Thursday, December 6**  
Rooms 5 & 6 at 2:30 p.m. OLD MASTER PAINTINGS, SCULPTURES, FURNITURE, TAPESTRIES and 17th, 18th & 19th c. OBJETS D'ART. M<sup>rs</sup> NINET-MINIST COUTAU-BEGARIE 8, rue Saint Marc, 75002 Paris. Tel.: (1) 40 13 97 79.

**Wednesday, December 7**  
Room 12 at 2:00 p.m. JEWELRY, ANTIQUE AND MODERN SILVERWARE including diamond solitaires of 3.50, 4, 17 & 2.75 carats. M<sup>rs</sup> DELOREME, 24 rue de Valenciennes, 75005 Paris. Tel.: (1) 49 49 81 82.

**Saturday, December 8**  
Room 3 at 2:30 p.m. SCHOOL OF LENINGRAD AND OF THE PERISTROIKA. M<sup>rs</sup> CHOCHON, COCHON-BARRE, ALLARD, 13, rue de la Grange Batilleville, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 47 70 72 51. Fax: (1) 48 00 96 94.

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Detailed announcements of these sales and sale results in the weekly  
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BALTHUS (Balthasar Klossowski de Rola dit)

Portrait of Sheila Pickering, 1935.

Oil on canvas. 73 x 50 cm.

Artist's certificate (restored and revarnished)

The artist authenticated and approved the restoration of this painting.

Sheila Pickering figure dans "La montagne" peint en 1935/37

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## ADVERTISING SECTION

## NEW YORK

New York presents its best face during the holiday season. The shops along Madison Avenue and Fifth Avenue gleam with displays.

The major department store windows are fantasies set to life, with figures acting out scenes that, from window to window, tell a story to the fascinated youngsters lined up outside.

A row of trumpeting angels leads to skaters underneath the enormous tree at Rockefeller Center. The Rockettes, Santa and the Nativity are on stage at Radio City Music Hall's Christmas Show. A Neapolitan baroque crèche accompanies a huge tree at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. These are among the city's traditional delights.

A well-known spot on New Year's Eve is the Waldorf-Astoria's Grand Ballroom. The Jerry Kravitz Orchestra rings in the new year on national television with a rendition of Auld Lang Syne, and this year an apple instead of a ball falls from Times Square at the stroke of midnight. The Cafe Carlyle's New Year celebration includes entertainment by Bobby Short.

The city offers many other seasonal pleasures. For music lovers, the Vienna Boys' Choir performs at Carnegie Hall on Dec. 9. The St. Thomas Choir performs Handel's "Messiah" in its traditional format with the Concert Royal on Dec. 11 at St. Thomas Church on

Fifth Avenue. Those who want to sing the "Messiah" themselves can do so at Avery Fisher Hall in Lincoln Center on Dec. 12 and 27 at 7:30 P.M. The Hayden Planetarium at the Museum of Natural History presents its traditional holiday show, "The Star of Christmas." Beginning on Dec. 4, the Lamb's Theater Company presents "Gifts of the Magi," a musical adaptation of O'Henry's two classic tales of Christmas in New York; a traditional Yuletide meal is included in the ticket price. The Westside Repertory acts out "A Christmas Carol," beginning on Nov. 29.

A concert featuring klezmer, the popular music of East European Jewry, ushers in Hanukkah at the 92nd Street YMHA on Dec. 11. New York celebrates the Festival of Lights with the world's largest menorah, which stands outside the Plaza Hotel on the edge of Central Park.

## LODGING

Delmonico's (Park Avenue at 59th Street) is perfectly situated for shopping or auction bidding. Within a block are Bloomingdale's and 57th Street, which is lined with many fine stores and art galleries; Christie's is right downstairs. Madison and Fifth Avenue



New York celebrates at the Plaza Hotel and Rockefeller Center.

shops are a few blocks away, as is the Midtown business district. Newly refurbished suites rent for \$3,000 to \$7,000 monthly and start at \$135 per day.

Since 1930, the Carlyle has been the best-known hotel on the Upper East Side. The Mobil, Zagat and International Investor guides list it as New York's finest hotel. A recent restoration has added glitter to the interior, which now includes a fitness center. Rates range from \$250 for a single to \$800 for a two-bedroom suite. Tower suites are also available.



The newly refurbished Plaza (Fifth Avenue at Central Park South) is holding a New Year's Eve gala at the Grand Ballroom, with a special holiday rate of \$205 from Nov. 18 to 26 and from Dec. 17 through Jan. 22. The Plaza offers the use of nearby health clubs. The hotel's famous Palm Court features live chamber music, and the Oak Room serves the best afternoon tea in New York.

With its antique furnishings, murals and marble decorations, the Hotel Plaza Athénée (37 East 64th St.) offers French country charm. Holiday rates are \$230 for a double and \$325 for a one-bedroom suite through Jan. 1; the rates include a continental breakfast and a bottle of champagne.

New York's newest luxury hotel, the Ritz Royal (153 West 54th St.), is also the tallest. The 230-million, 54-story Midtown hotel is the first in the U.S. for Japan's premier lodging chain. Inspired by classic 1920s skyscrapers, the Ritz Royal is comprised entirely of suites. Rates range from \$260 to \$1,800 per night.

The Westbury (69th Street at Madison Avenue) is a Trusthouse Forte hotel. An \$18-million refurbishment has transformed it into one of the most elegant hotels in the city. For suite guests, the Westbury Club is a new program that expedites check-in; there is special room service and a valet to cater to the needs of guests. Room rates start at \$175 per night from Dec. 17 through Jan. 7.

The Waldorf-Astoria (Park Avenue at 50th Street), which houses royalty, diplomats and the

## SINGAPORE

On Christmas Eve this year, Orchard Road becomes one huge stage as dozens of choirs sing carols by candlelight.

Singapore's central shopping district is famous for its profusion of Christmas lights. The lighted area stretches from Tudor Court to Marina Square and Scotts Road.

All religious groups exchange gifts on Christmas. Jan. 14 marks the beginning of Ponggal, the Harvest Festival, celebrated by South Indians.

The whole month of February in Chinatown is marked by light and firecracker displays to celebrate the Chinese New Year. The waterfront of the Singapore river Hong Bao offers stalls, fireworks and entertainment from Feb. 8 to 17. On Feb. 23, the Chingay Parade features floats and dragon dancers.

## LODGING AND FOOD

These are the prices in Singapore's best hotels for a standard single/double: Hilton International, \$220/\$260; US\$115/US\$150; Holiday Inn Park View, \$175/\$225; Dynasty, \$170/\$205; Melia Al Scotts, \$170/\$220;

Omni Marco Polo, \$210/\$250; the Oriental, \$230/\$300; the Regent, \$200/\$250; Westin Plaza, \$205/\$265; and the Shangri-La, \$205/\$240.

Singapore's restaurants are a melting pot in which national cuisines borrow freely from each other. Chinese restaurants include Prima Tower (201 Keppel Road) for Peking cuisine, Beng Heng (20 Murray St.) for Fujian specialties, Fatty Weng (107 Guillemard Road) for Cantonese food, Charming Garden (214 D'Almeida Road) or Charming Garden at the Hotel Meridien (100 Orchard Road) for Human specialties.

## SHOPPING

Orchard Road has the largest concentration of luxury boutiques, department stores and shopping arcades. Major shopping malls are centered around Tanglin Road, Orchard Road and Scotts Road. The Singapore Handicraft Centre is a complex of 36 shops.

U.S. president when he's in town, presents a tie-in package to coincide with his New Year celebrations. A \$185 rate is available from Dec. 16 to Jan. 15. One-bedroom suites at the main hotel are \$20 per night, and one-bedroom suites in Waldorf Towers are \$350. On New Year's Eve, rooms are priced at \$92.50 per person.

The Carlyle Restaurant in the Carlyle hotel offers Thanksgiving and Christmas Eve dinners. Downstairs from Delmonico's are the international nightclub Régence and its restaurant, Régence, as well as a genuine New York deli.

The Tribeca Grill and Lucky Strike are the hottest downtown restaurants. Uptown are Le Bernardin, the Quilted Giraffe, Le Cirque and Lutèce, which are still considered the finest restaurants in town.

## SHOPPING

The main shopping streets are Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue on the East Side, and Columbus Avenue on the West Side.

Downtown, most SoHo shops extend along and outward from West Broadway. Fine clothes at bargain prices are available on the Lower East Side, especially along Orchard Street.

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## Holiday



Holiday lights, London.

## LONDON

Mistletoe and holly, the decorated Christmas tree, caroling and roasted fowl have become integral parts of today's holiday celebrations.

During the holiday itself, London is a virtual ghost town. "It can be the loneliest place on Christmas Day," says a British tourist spokesman. "If tourists are determined to be in London, we recommend they take a Christmas package at a hotel. That way, they're assured of getting meals."

Another solution is a weekend at a country house that features a traditional holiday. After Boxing Day on Dec. 26, the city lights up again in time for New Year's Eve.

On Dec. 6, the giant Norwegian fir tree in Trafalgar Square is illuminated by the mayor of Oslo, signaling the start of the season. Carols are sung nightly there. "Children of Eden," a new musical based on the opening chapters of Genesis, begins Dec. 19 at the Prince Edward Theatre.

"A Tale of Christmas Past," which runs until



# Greetings



The festive Tsimshatsui district in Hong Kong.

## HONG KONG

Throughout the New Year season, the streets of Hong Kong are crowded with throngs of people shopping for gifts.

On New Year's Day, it is traditional to visit sites inhabited by nature spirits.

In January, the Hong Kong Arts Festival presents a new production of Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro." Among the many companies performing at the festival are the Joffrey Ballet, Cumbria Flamenco, the Royal Shakespeare Company and Venice's Tag Teatro.

### LODGING AND FOOD

Daily rates for a single room in a first-class hotel range from HK\$1,150 to HK\$2,000 (US\$150 to US\$2,600). The finest hotel is the Regent; other top hotels are the Hong Kong Hilton, Hotel Nikko, Hyatt Regency, Mandarin Oriental, the Penin-

Nowhere in the world is the Chinese New Year celebrated with as much enthusiasm as in Hong Kong. The Year of the Ram starts on Feb. 12.

sula, the Ramada Renaissance and the Shangri-La.

Hong Kong has the best Chinese restaurants in the world. Among the finest are Lai Ching Heen, Peking Garden, Tao Yuan, Tai Woo and Plume. Visitors don't have to leave their hotels to search for fine food; excellent hotel restaurants include the Hilton Grill, the T'Ang Court (Ramada Renaissance Hong Kong) and Eagle's Nest (Hilton). The Sheraton Hong Kong Hotel's Bukhara features Indian cuisine.

### SHOPPING

The Golden Mile on Nathan Road in Kow-

loon is known for gold and jewelry. Granville Road is lined with inex-

pensive clothing boutiques.

Causeway Bay's Japanese department stores sell merchandise considerably cheaper than those in their homeland. Spring Garden Lane offers clothing at below-wholesale prices.

## WARSAW

Warsaw is a devoutly Catholic city that takes Christmas seriously. Churches are illuminated by candles while choirs sing traditional chants.

During the holiday season, the Grand Theater features "The Nutcracker Suite," which alternates with operas like the New Year's Eve favorite, "Die Fledermaus." There are holiday-related exhibits at the Museum of Warsaw, the Archdiocese of Warsaw, the National Museum and the Royal Palace Museum.

Prices in Poland are generally well below those of neighboring Germany and the rest of Western Europe. Foreign currency and credit cards are accepted at some hotels and restaurants. Even first-class rooms cost only a little more than \$100 per night. Car rental is \$14 per day.

### LODGING

The Orbis-Victoria Inter-Continental and the Marriott are the top hotels in Warsaw. Other hotels include the Orbis-

Europejski, the Orbis-Forum, the Orbis-Novotel, Orbis-Wera, the Metropol and the Polonia.

### SHOPPING

The Centrum Department Store on Marszałkowska Street and the Children's Department Store on Jerolimskie Street are well-stocked stores. Old Town, the streets behind the city center and Wietokrzyska are major shopping areas. The Central Railway Station features craft shops, as does Old Town Market Square.

FOOD  
Adria, Akropol, Ambassador, Bazyliusz-Hortex, Pod Retmanem, Szanghaj, Trojka and Zywiec stand out for traditional Polish cuisine. Cristal-Budapest features Hungarian stews; Habana offers continental cuisine.



Tradition: an array of gifts from Goldapfel.

## PARIS

Fireworks around the Eiffel Tower ushering in the New Year highlight the holidays in the City of Lights. Most of the famed nightclubs have their own celebrations, as well.

While the provinces have preserved their rich traditions, the best places to feel the holiday spirit in Paris are on the brightly lit shopping streets and in the many churches. The major churches of Saint-Eustache and Notre Dame are presenting organ and choir recitals. Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois, Saint-Germain-des-Prés, La Madeleine and Saint-Severin all have recitals on their magnificent organs. The Sacré-Cœur in Montmartre is presenting a Festival of Sacred Art with Naji Hakim.

The Paris Opera, in its gleaming new home in the Bastille, is presenting "The Marriage of Figaro" and "Otello" with Plácido Domingo in December, and an original work in French in January.

LODGING AND FOOD  
Hotel George V is celebrating New Year's with a special package: three nights including dinner, dancing, champagne, and museum and Seine cruise vouchers for \$910F (\$1,100).

New Year's Eve at Les Princes costs 1,200F; at Le Grill, 680F. The following cabarets are offering specials for Christmas and New Year's Eve: the Lido (395F, 570F and 695F), La Belle Époque (750F and 1,500F) and Le Moulin Rouge (695F and 2,100F).

The following cabarets are celebrating New Year's Eve only: the Crazy Horse Saloon (490F), the Folies Bergères (1,800F) and the Alcazar de Paris (2,000F).

### SHOPPING

Major shopping areas are located in the Palais des Congrès de Paris, Montparnasse, Saint-Germain, Opéra and Forum des Halles. Baccarat, Daum and Lalique offer the best crystal gifts; fine art galleries line the Fg-St-Honoré, the Rue Bonaparte and the Rue des Beaux-Arts in the eighth and sixth arrondissements. The galleries in Beaubourg, Montmartre and Bastille all highlight modern art.

## BERLIN

Berlin celebrates its first New Year as the center of a reunited Germany this year with a marathon across the old East-West borders on Jan. 1.

The German Berlin Opera is premiering Paul Hindemith's "Mathis der Maler." The Berlin Philharmonic is performing under various conductors throughout the season.

Controversial contemporary German artist Anselm Kiefer opens his first show at the National Gallery this winter, while the Crafts Museum has an exhibit of "Old Berlin Photography."

Jan. 25 to Feb. 3 is International Green Week, a famous test market, trade fair, and contact and information exchange for agricultural ideas. The Berlin Film Festival begins on Feb. 15.

### LODGING AND FOOD

The Grand Hotel, on the former East Side, is the finest hotel in Berlin; a double room costs DM486 (\$330) including

tax, service and a buffet breakfast. A double at the Bristol Kempinski or at the Hotel Inter-Continental costs DM395.

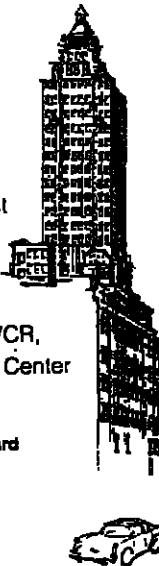
Three restaurants that impart a true German flavor are Hecker's Deele, Alt Nuernberg and Cafe Kranzler. The restaurant inside the Kempinski is known for Continental fare.

### SHOPPING

The food and dry goods in Ka De We department store, one of Berlin's largest, compare favorably with those in Harrod's in London.

The Berlin Christmas Market sells seasonal delicacies like gingerbread houses and sweets. The fair, which runs from Nov. 30 to Dec. 26, is located in the City Center. The Spandau Christmas Market is located at the Spandauer Altsaadt.

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## TOKYO

Unlike its Western counterparts, Tokyo's holiday season begins in earnest on Dec. 31, when people pray for good fortune in the coming year.

On Jan. 15, young adults who will turn 20 that year celebrate their coming of age. Feb. 3 is Setsubun, the day for driving out bad luck.

There are year-end fairs at several shrines: the Suitengu Shrine in Nishimbashi on Dec. 5, the Nishinari Daishi Temple on Dec. 21, the Koganji Temple in Sugamo on Dec. 24, and the Yagabori Fudosen Temple in Chuo-ku Dec. 27-29. There is also a "Kumade Ichi," or amulet fair, at the Oji Shrine near Oji Station. On Dec. 14 at 6 P.M., businessmen in costume reenact a famous samurai vendetta and parade through Nishimbashi over the Ryogoku Bridge.

### LODGING

First-rank hotels cost between ¥18,000 (\$140) and ¥19,000, although a Japanese-style double at the Akasaka Prince Hotel can cost as much as ¥85,000. Other major hotels are the AMA Hotel, Asakusa View, Capital Tokyo, Ginza Tokyo, Imperial, Miyako, New Otani, Tokyo Prince and Tokyo Hilton International.

### SHOPPING

Although the Ginza still ranks as the most exclusive shopping area, it is being challenged by the Aoyama, Shibuya, Hara-juku and Shinjuku areas. Akihabara is the place to go for electronic equipment; Shinjuku and Ikebukuro for cameras.



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## WHAT A DIFFERENCE

134 YEARS MAKE.

HANDMADE SINCE 1856.

SEVERAL HILLS FRANKFURT, MEXICO CITY  
MADRID, PARIS, SINGAPORE, LONDON  
HONOLULU, LOS ANGELES, HONG KONG, PARIS

GOLD PFEIL



TOILET-FREE INFORMATION IN THE USA 15 00 486 HLE.



**Friday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible]

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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General Motors North American Vehicles at GM Service GmbH  
Postfach 1362, D-6090 Rüsselsheim, Germany.

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## MARKET DIARY

## Stock Prices Drift In Comatose Trade

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stocks closed lower on the New York Stock Exchange on Friday, a post-Thanksgiving session marked by a long trading halt in the morning due to technical problems and by the lightest volume in almost four years.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 9.16 points on Thursday,

lost 12.13 to close at 2527.23. The market was closed on Thursday.

Declines led advances by about 11 to 10. Volume totaled 63.35 million shares, compared with 140.66 million traded Wednesday.

Trading was halted almost all of Friday morning by electrical problems. Turnover was the lightest since Dec. 26, 1986, when just 48.8 million shares were traded on the day after Christmas.

The stock exchange said an electrical power problem halted activity at 9:41 A.M., just 11 minutes into the session. After a delay of more than an hour and a half, trading resumed at 11:15 A.M.

Richard Torrence, senior vice president for communications, said

that the power-related problems were "identified and corrected."

After trading resumed, prices rose. Newton Zinder, analyst at Lehman Bros., said he could cite no reason for the gains other than that the day after Thanksgiving is traditionally an "up" day in the market.

But Friday's gains were later lost to soaring oil prices, even though trading in that market was said to be almost nil. January crude oil futures closed up \$2 to \$3.10.

"Basically, though, it was comatose," said Ron Doran, director of institutional trading at C.L. King & Associates in Albany, N.Y.

On the trading floor, MCA was the most active issue, plunging 3% to 65% amid concerns about how much a takeover deal being negotiated with Matsushita might bring.

Texas Utilities followed, down 1% to 32.9. The staff of the Texas Public Utility Commission reportedly recommended the company refund about \$593 million to customers for gas costs the commission deemed imprudent. Dominion Resources was third, unchanged at 47 1/2.

Among the other blue chips, McDonald's rose 1/2 to 28 1/2. AT&T lost 1/2 to 32 1/2. IBM eased 1/4 to 112 1/4 and Philip Morris lost 1/4 to 48 1/4.

## Holidays Slow Trading But Dollar Ends Higher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — The dollar closed mostly higher, particularly against the mark and Swiss franc, Friday in extremely quiet trading following Thursday's holiday in the United States and Friday's holiday in Japan.

"Nothing happened. The dollar

Foreign Exchange

ralized a little, and the mark was weak. But trading was so thin you can't attribute it to anything," said Alexis McCarthy, a trader for Banque Indosuez in New York.

The dollar ended at 1.4867 Deutsche marks, up from Wednesday's finish of 1.4770 DM, and at 127.15 yen, barely changed from 127.15 yen Wednesday.

The U.S. currency closed at 1.2601 Swiss francs, compared with 1.2472 francs, and at 5.0095 French francs, up from 4.9815 francs.

The British pound eased to \$1.9676 from \$1.9700.

The pound rose against the mark despite Thursday's resignation of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The three-way race to succeed her will be decided next week. The pound closed at 2.9252 DM, up from 2.9097 DM Wednesday.

Traders offered several explanations for the pound's ability to weather Mrs. Thatcher's move. David Fac-

tor, a trader for Fuji Bank in New York, said his successor will probably be more in favor of European Community integration than Thatcher was, helping to stimulate the U.K. economy.

News about the Middle East conflict had little effect on the market, traders said. "Usually there is precautionary buying of dollars on Friday in case of a flare-up in the Gulf over the weekend," said William Arnold, chief dealer at Chemical Bank. "This is the first time in some time that we haven't seen that."

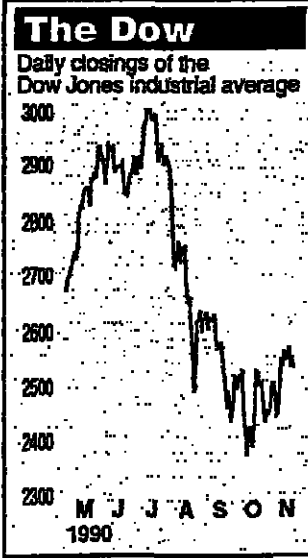
Overseas, the dollar closed higher against the major European currencies Friday in quiet trading after political turmoil in Britain and the U.S. Thanksgiving holiday.

"The dollar has been trading in very tight ranges with all the holidays. It's a little firmer," said George Magnus, a currency analyst with Warburg Securities in London.

At the close, the dollar closed at 1.4875 Deutsche marks, up from Thursday's 1.4800 close. The U.S. currency gained to 127.30 yen from 127.20 yen.

The dollar gained to 1.2580 Swiss francs from 1.2500 francs, and to 5.0077 French francs from 4.9965.

The pound rose to \$1.9675, from \$1.9715. (Reuters, UPI)



**NYSE Most Active**

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
2500	65 1/2	65 1/4	65 1/4	-1/4
1200	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/4	-1/4
1100	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4	-1/4
1000	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4	-1/4
900	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/4	-1/4
800	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/4	-1/4
700	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/4	-1/4
600	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4	-1/4
500	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/4	-1/4
400	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/4	-1/4
300	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/4	-1/4
200	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4	-1/4
100	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/4	-1/4

**AMEX Most Active**

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	-1/4
900	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	-1/4
800	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	-1/4
700	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	-1/4
600	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	-1/4
500	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	-1/4
400	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	-1/4
300	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	-1/4
200	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	-1/4
100	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	-1/4

**NYSE Diary**

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300

**NASDAQ Diary**

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300

## UIC: Restructuring Is Expected

(Continued from first finance page)

Holding with greater flexibility in selling their interests should they wish to do so in future.

"It could lead to a much bigger involvement by Mr. Lien in UIC generally and in providing finance for the company," said one broker.

UIC's 2.6 billion Singapore dollar takeover of Singapore Land in May left the company with debts of 1.5 billion dollars against shareholders' equity of 3 billion dollars.

**Dow Jones Averages**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Trans	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Comp	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13

**Standard & Poor's Indexes**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Trans	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Comp	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13

**NYSE Indexes**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Trans	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Comp	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13

**NASDAQ Indexes**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Trans	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Comp	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13

**AMEX Stock Index**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Trans	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Comp	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13

**Dow Jones Bond Averages**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Trans	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Comp	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13

**Market Sales**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Trans	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Comp	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13

**N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Trans	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Comp	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13

**S&P 100 Index Options**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Trans	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Comp	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13

**Amex Diary**

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300

**NASDAQ Diary**

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300
100	100	100	300

**Currency Options**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Trans	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Comp	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13

**European Futures**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Trans	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Comp	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13

**COCA (POK)**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Trans	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Comp	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13

**COCA (POK)**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Trans	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Comp	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13

**COCA (POK)**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Trans	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Comp	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13

**COCA (POK)**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Trans	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Comp	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13

**COCA (POK)**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Trans	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Comp	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13

**COCA (POK)**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Trans	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13
Comp	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	2527.23	-12.13







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- o dividend dividend not unusually, yearly dividend may have reflected the growth in earnings per share that can be seen in the past year
- o dividend may be paid in cash or stock dividend representing an equivalent amount of the dividend paid in cash
- o dividend may be paid in stock dividend if the year is the first year of the company's existence or if the company has not yet paid a dividend in the past year
- o dividend may be paid in stock dividend if the year is the first year of the company's existence or if the company has not yet paid a dividend in the past year
- o dividend may be paid in stock dividend if the year is the first year of the company's existence or if the company has not yet paid a dividend in the past year
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- o dividend may be paid in stock dividend if the year is the first year of the company's existence or if the company has not yet paid a dividend in the past year
- o dividend may be paid in stock dividend if the

[illegible]



## Taiwan Moves To Curb Rise In Its Currency

"Upper, middle and downstream operators are like teeth and gum working together, they should co-operate in order to survive," Mr. Wang said in his letter.

cially at war with China 41 years after the Nationalist Party fled to the island from communist victory on the mainland, allows small in-

But the government has worked hard to discourage Formosa Plastics from making such a key investment.

leaders are anxious to reverse a proliferation of city, town and provincial power bases, Dai Yuanchen, senior researcher at the Chi-

Some communities have gone to great lengths to seal off their markets.

The crackdown on local protectionism comes as China attempts to ease the economy out of a severe slump brought about by harsh anti-

## Thailand A To Raise In

## How Banks Forecast Rates

**BANGKOK** — The Thai gov- Bankers said the sharp hikes the regulated rates are the la

counts to 12 percent from 9 percent. Finance firms are permitted to increase interest rates on their promissory notes to 18 percent

week  
an-  
ned

**WELLINGTON** — The New Zealand government announces

now to be allowed under four conditions: that at least 50 percent of the golfers playing on the course must be New Zealanders, that the owners must bring international tournaments to New Zealand, that they must provide employment opportunities to New Zealanders

**HONG KONG** — The govern- Inflation logged an average of 9.4 percent between January and

latest economic report that the British colony's inflation would rise to 9.7 percent this year, compared with an earlier estimate of 8.5 percent.

**HONG KONG —** The

The cheaper membership carries no voting rights for four years, during which holders must retain membership.

Then banks will be allowed to charge clients a lending rate of up to 19 percent. The current ceiling is

Mr. Virabongsas said commercial banks can also raise the maximum deposit rates on their savings accounts to 12 percent from 9 percent. Finance firms are permitted

that consumer price inflation will surge to at least 7 percent this year.

The credit crunch last week

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(d)	CONQUEROR	\$	95
<b>PUTNAM</b>			
(d)	Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	\$	18
(w)	Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr	\$	13
(d)	Putnam Glob. Hgh Growth	\$	11
(d)	Putnam High Inc. GNMA Fd	\$	9
(d)	Putnam Intl Fund	\$	11

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(d)	Pacific Inv't. Fd. S.A.	\$	8.02
(d)	Pac. Inv't. Fd. S.A.	DM	23.42
(d)	Pac. Inv't. Writs Fd.S.A.	DM	8.81
(d)	Pac. Inv't. Warrants Fd.S.A.	\$	3.82
(d)	Thornfin HK & China	\$	13.54
(d)	Thornfin Japan Fund Ltd.	\$	28.95
(d)	Thornfin Orient. Inc. Fd. Ltd.	\$	21.25
(d)	Thornfin Phil. Dev't. Fd.	\$	21.52

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(w)	Horizon Fund	\$	2011.3
(w)	Ibex Holdings Ltd.	\$F	154.2
(w)	FDC Japan Fund	¥	29,953.0
(r)	LA-IGB	\$	7.2
(r)	LA-IG5	\$	8.9
(m)	IncAmerica N.V.	\$	16.2
(m)	IncAsia N.V.	\$	9.9
(w)	IncArmenia	\$	18.4

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**Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Simon OSBORN at 613595F for further information.**



# MONEY

## FIRST COLUMN

### Milan Floor Bucks Issue Of Gains Tax

**A**NYONE doubting that financial services are not real products or that the industry is not a real industry obviously didn't try to trade a share or bond on the Italian stock market this week.

Investors may not associate financial dealings with wildcat strikes — that kind of thing is usually reserved for the steel mill. But Milanese financial floor traders have walked off twice in a one-month period over the imposition of a new capital gains tax.

As a consequence, investors were unable to deal with the traders who withdrew their labor. And unlike the American air traffic control strike of the early '80s, there was no prospect of sacking an entire industry and replacing it with the military.

The strikers' principal concerns are the imposition of the tax itself, which is understandably seen as a disincentive to invest, and uncertainty over what it will be.

Rino Formica, the Italian finance minister, originally planned to introduce a tax levied at 20 percent on speculative investments, defined as those held for less than 18 months. The chargeable rate on investments held for a longer period was to be 12.5 percent.

**T**HERE were understandable criticisms that the proposals were illogical and unworkable. The difference between a long-term investment and a short-term investment would make a 37.5 percent difference in the investor's tax bill — and all for holding over an arbitrary time limit. The proposed law seemed designed for clever tax devices that would have had an unknown effect on the flows of capital into the market.

Then matters were simplified slightly with the government's latest proposal that the tax be levied at a uniform rate of 30 percent. That proposition prompted the latest strike.

And then there is the European angle. The furor and the uncertainty have as yet provoked no comment from the Eurocrats in Brussels, but recent events in Italy can hardly help in the move to fiscal and financial harmony, which is supposed to accompany the European open market in 1992.

## Analysts Wary About Market Cycle Pessimism

By Conrad de Aenle

**W**HAT goes around comes around. That axiom of history lies at the heart of the analytical models used by two of the most highly rated investment advisers of the last decade.

What's coming around now, both say, is a virtual depression: a vicious bear market that could drive the Dow Jones Industrial average under 1,000, a plunge in real estate prices, soaring interest rates and unemployment — all in the next few years.

Robert R. Prechter Jr. and Peter Eliades have seen it all before — in their charts. Their particular brand of technical analysis involves combing through decades of market history to define and quantify patterns that they say recur so regularly, they can anticipate changes in market trends.

Mr. Eliades, who publishes the Stockmarket Cycles newsletter, explained the method with an analogy: "Imagine you live at the beach, and each day you put a stake in the sand at the farthest point the tide reaches. When a new cycle begins, it should be possible to guess how far the waves will come in on any given day."

"What the market is measuring," he said, "are waves of psychology." Actually, it is measuring the eternal shift in public mood from optimism to pessimism and back again.

"Aggregate human behavior is rather simple," said Mr. Prechter, publisher of the Elliott Wave Theorist newsletter. "Trends and reverses occur in recognizable patterns over and over and over throughout history."

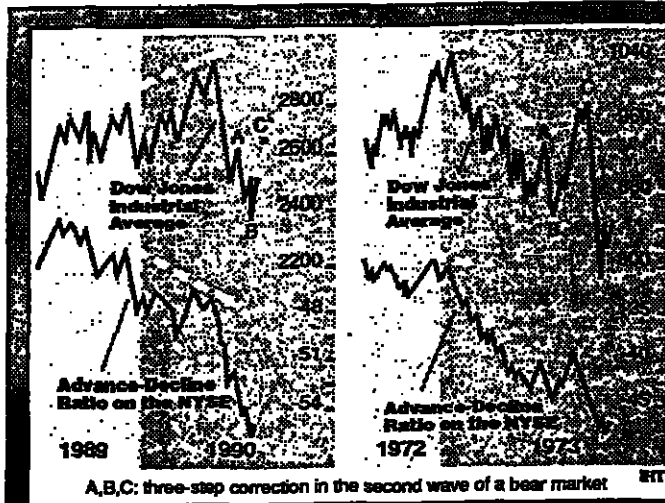
Most of society's mood shifts are barely noticed, run-of-the-mill affairs, but every 50 or 60 years, the theory goes, a grand bout of manic-depression sets in, and the collective public psyche swings convulsively to giddy euphoria, then to broken-hearted despair.

One of those swings is unfolding now, Mr. Prechter said, and "the bear market that's now in force should be the largest since 1929 to 1932."

It began, after nearly a decade of boomtown enthusiasm, with the crash of 1987, which was "clearly the social signal that said the good times are over," he said, although most analysts thought at the time that the world had gotten off relatively unscathed. But a nosedive in real estate prices started soon after, then the shake-out in the brokerage industry, he noted. The junk bond fiasco began after that, and four months ago stocks began tumbling again.

Before the market rallies appreciably, it will be between 1992 and 1994, he estimated, and the Dow Industrials, now above 2,500, will be under 800.

Mr. Eliades, likewise, said the Dow could



Note: Robert R. Prechter Jr. believes that the Dow Jones Industrial Average is nearing the end of the three-step correction.

### Forecasting a Tidal Wave Comparison of Elliott Wave Patterns between the bear market of 1973 and today.

Source: Topline Investments/Elliott Wave Theorist

fall to 1,000 over the next two to four years. During this period, they said, real estate prices will continue to sink, interest rates will soar as banks are forced to become stingy to protect their capital, and unemployment will rise, perhaps above 10 percent in the United States. Similar bloodletting will occur in other countries, they added.

Both analysts said the next thrust of the market's inevitable descent is imminent and will carry the Dow Industrials down several hundred points in short order.

Mr. Eliades gave a target of around 1,738, the post-crash low, by springtime. That projection is based on time cycles he uses to call market turns. These cycles, he said, recur with "an eerie consistency." For instance, the stock market has reached a significant bottom every 60 years beginning in 1800. Ten years ago, he noticed that a number of other long-term cycles were due to bottom within a year or so and predicted "the bull market of our generation."

The bad news, he said, is that a key cycle

of 164 years topped last year, just as the broader market did, and a 187-year cycle topped last week. That's why he thinks the market's plunge will resume any day now.

Mr. Prechter's work is based on research done in the 1930s and '40s by Ralph N. Elliott, who he said noticed "patterns in the changes in social psychology" that were reflected in price movements in all markets. A typical "Elliott wave" pattern has five components, with the first, third and fifth going in the direction of the primary trend. The two corrective waves have a three-step pattern, with the first and third going against the primary trend.

Mr. Prechter believes the first wave of a bear market began in mid-July, when the Dow fell from 3,000 to the upper 2,300s. The index has nearly finished the three-step correction of its second wave and will soon begin the downward third wave, which he said will have the biggest price movement.

Mainstream technical analysis has mixed feelings about wave and cycle research.

Phil Ritten, a vice president and senior market specialist at Merrill Lynch, said the methods are "very useful" and serve as "background to keep my own work in perspective. When it's consistent," he said, it gives him "more confident judgments."

But, he advised, "any technical tool should be used in conjunction with others."

David Bennett, a market analyst at Prudential Bache Research, dismissed Elliott wave analysis: "We don't think much of that stuff. You've got to figure out what stocks to buy. They don't deal with that."

The theory is "mentally thought provoking," he said, "but we're not going to tell our investors to buy Bristol-Myers or IBM based on which wave the Dow Jones Industrial average is in."

Still, the Hulbert Financial Digest, which rates advisory services, ranked Mr. Prechter's third in timing market turns in the decade to last June, up about 380 percent.

The Hulbert report has only tracked Stockmarket Cycles since early 1985, but rated it in a virtual tie for first during that stretch, with a gain of about 170 percent.

Mr. Prechter is still urging his subscribers to hang on to Treasury bills or to sell stock short if they're more aggressive. Mr. Eliades, too, said most investors should "stand aside for a long time. There's a lot of smoke to clear."

The world's probably not falling apart, they hastened to reassure, only backtracking a little, making up for the excesses of the '80s, just as the Great Depression made up for the mass self-indulgence of the Roaring '20s.

## BRIEFCASE

### Norwich Union Launches A Luxembourg-Based Fund

Norwich Union, a major British insurer, has launched a new Luxembourg-based fund aimed at the international investor.

The International Portfolio offers a choice of eight investment vehicles — shares or bonds in the U.S., Europe or worldwide, plus fixed-interest options. Income is distributed gross, in accordance with local tax laws.

Minimum investment is \$5,000. The initial charge is 5 percent, discounted to 4 percent until Dec. 17. Annual charges run at 1.25 percent.

For further information, call London (44 71) 430 2739, or write Norwich Union, suite 1.16, Lower Ground Floor, Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1QX.

### Hard-Currency Accounts Get Visa Cards in Czechoslovakia

In Eastern Europe, the Communist Party card as status symbol is fast being replaced by the Visa card, symbol of buying power for those with hard-currency accounts.

First introduced two years ago in the Soviet Union, plastic Visa cards have now spread to Czechoslovakia, offered by Zpravodil Bank of Prague. Interest-free charge cards will arrive in Poland for the first time next June.

To be eligible, Soviets, Czechs and Poles must have access to hard-currency accounts and must also frequently prove that they require a charge card for business purposes.

The Visas are designed as debit cards where the full balance is deducted from clients' accounts at the end of each month. Credit cards, where the balance can be carried from month to month, have yet to debut in Eastern Europe.

### Japanese May Get to Buy Shares From Foreign Firms

The Japanese market for individual investors is finally beginning to open up. The Japanese government is set to allow its nationals to buy securities from foreign firms. At present only institutions can invest through non-Japanese outlets.

The Tokyo administration has just permitted the first two foreign mutual fund managers to operate in Japan. Fidelity, which will be one of the next foreign managers to participate, expects Japan to become its biggest market.

### Pan-European Listing Moves EC Closer to Joint Exchange

Movement toward a common European stock exchange remains slow. The federation of 12 EC country stock exchanges has stated it wants to link national markets, but is still working on standardizing financial information. A report on pan-European listing procedures should be ready by spring.

## FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1990

Now, in the 1990 completely revised and updated edition, 200 pages of indispensable information in English on a selection of 82 of the most important French companies, as well as basic facts on other major firms. Includes information on the French economy and major sectors of activity, an introduction to the Paris Bourse, and a bilingual dictionary of French financial terms.

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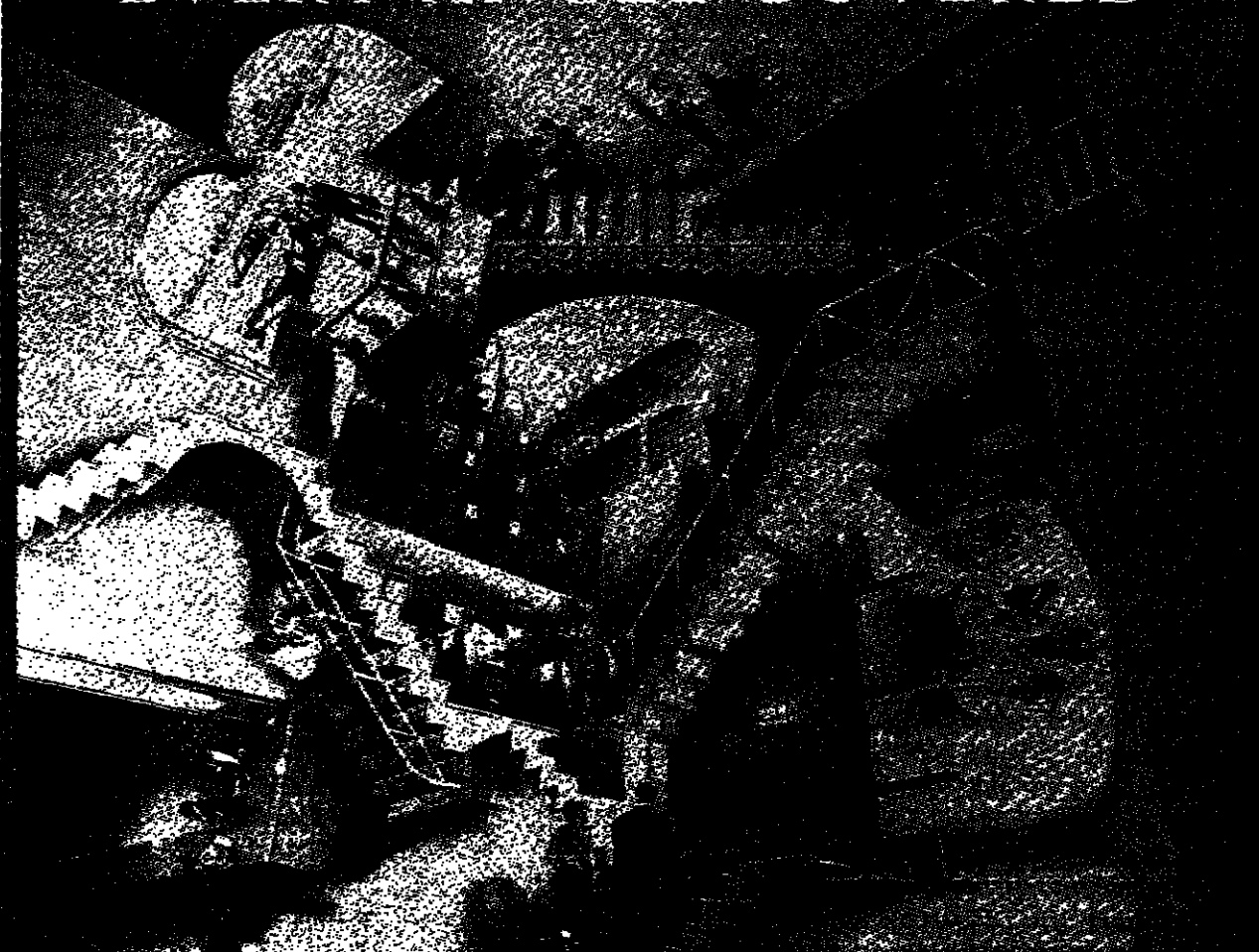
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CEP, COMMUNICATION  
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CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET  
COMMERCIAL-OC GROUP  
COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE SUEZ  
COMPAGNIE GENERALE  
D'ELECTRICITE (GEG)  
COMPAGNIE GENERALE DES EAUX  
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RESCOMPT  
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CEPHE GROUP  
CREDIT LOCAL DE FRANCE  
CREDIT LYONNAIS  
CREDIT NATIONAL  
DASSAULT  
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ELECTRONIQUE SERGE DASSAULT  
EF ADUTARNE  
ENC-ENTREPRISE MINIERE  
ET CHIMIQUE

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GAF GROUP  
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DES PARTICIPATIONS)  
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## EVERY ANGLE COVERED



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# THE MONEY REPORT

## Property Boom in Berlin, Slump in U.S. Sell-Offs

### Unification Spurs Market

By David C. Lanchner

**D**URING the Cold War years, West Berlin shrank and East Berlin crumbled, victims in different ways of the Communist economic experiment.

Housing subsidies, tax breaks, even exemption from the draft could not stop West Berliners from fleeing their half of the divided city for the richer promise of less isolated towns like Frankfurt and Hamburg. Across the wall, East Berliners had to endure the inefficiencies and poverty of a central planning system that left their sector a deteriorating hulk, still pockmarked half a century later by the wreckage wrought by World War II.

The collapse of the Iron Curtain and the unification of Germany have transformed the city's bleak fortunes. Analysts who bemoaned Berlin's future are now predicting decades of explosive economic growth and, not surprisingly, soaring property prices.

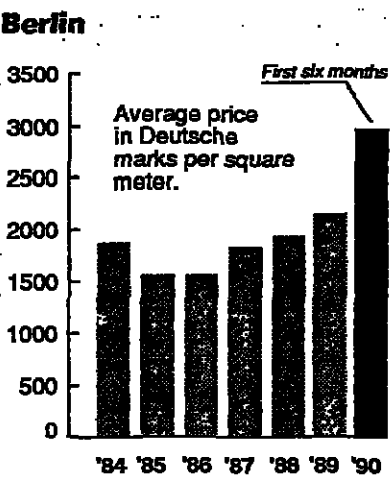
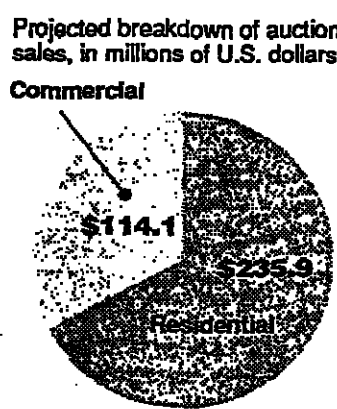
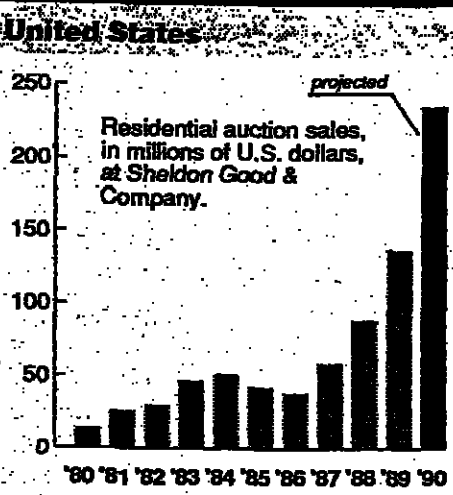
"Before, this was a dying city; now it is coming back to life," says Susan Hamme, a senior agent with Platner, one of Berlin's largest real estate agencies. An average apartment on the Kurfürstendamm, the main commercial residential street — better known as the Kündamm — that cuts through the heart of the old west sector, sells for about 5,000 Deutsche marks (\$3,085) per square meter, real estate agents say. That represents a roughly 30 percent increase over prices available a year ago. Before the fall of the wall last November, agents say the city's real estate market stagnated. Prices kept up with the rising cost of living but little else.

"Over the next five years property prices in Berlin could easily double," says Daniel Crasemann, a director at Engel and Volkers, a large Hamburg-based luxury real estate agency that is opening up a Berlin branch. "Renovated Eastern neighborhoods may reach an appreciation of 300 to 500 percent," says Mr. Crasemann.

Behind such optimism is the belief that Berlin will become a commercial, cultural, and political linchpin between west and east. The city was the political and commercial capital of former East Germany and sits astride the main transportation links to Poland and the Soviet Union. Berlin has been declared the capital of the new, united Germany and many hope that the government, currently in Bonn, will relocate there following the first all-German elections this December.

There are already signs of increased commercial activity. Daimler-Benz recently purchased a large chunk of Potsdamer Platz, for many years

### Residential Property Prices



little more than a vast wasteland bisected by the wall. The company plans to build a 70,000 square meter (83,500 square yards) service factory on the site. And Bertelsmann, the giant German publisher, has announced plans to erect a media center and shopping mall just down from the former crossing outpost, Checkpoint Charlie, at the corner of Friedrichstrasse and Leipzigerstrasse in the old eastern sector.

"These projects are serving as a magnet for others," says Reinhard Stiller, an analyst at the Economic Development Corporation in Berlin. "Commercial growth alone should guarantee a rising real estate market," he says. The city's aging population of 3.3 million is expected to expand to the prewar level of 4 million by 2010, as people begin to move to Berlin rather than away from it. Demographically, the city will become younger and richer, according to Mr. Stiller.

"The best place to take advantage of the real estate boom is the eastern sector," says Mr. Crasemann. "You've got the least developed infrastructure and the most uncertain outlook from a legal point of view, all of which means you have the lowest prices and the greatest opportunity for appreciation." Mr. Crasemann particularly likes Berlin Mitte, the former city center, and Kreuzberg, a neighborhood that until recently was divided by the wall. Apartments in these areas sold for as little as a mark per square meter before the collapse of East Germany. A good deal in the heart of the eastern sector today would carry a price tag of about 2,000 marks per square meter, according to real estate agents.

"The inconvenience of living in the east and the complicated mess of who exactly owns what, is keeping prices lower than in the west," says Mr. Crasemann. Current German law allows individuals to put in claims for property expropriated by the East German state after

1949 and debate over compensation rages around questions of property taken before that date, either by the Soviets or the Nazis. That means that many potential investors are holding off for the moment, or are looking for owners with clear property titles going back to at least 1940.

And although Berlin is once more a single city, living conditions in the eastern half are drastically worse than those in the western half. On Adalbertstrasse, a street in the Kreuzberg section where the wall has been razed, only 100 yards (64 meters) separate No. 65 in the west, from No. 75 in the east. No. 65 is a renovated building with bright and cheerful apartments. At No. 75, the paint is peeling off balconies, the bathroom is in the hallway, stairwell lights do not work and good phone connections are rare.

"Once legal questions concerning property ownership are sorted out, fairly massive construction projects in the east will rebuild neighborhoods and bring jobs," says Hartmut Walter, a development officer with the Berlin Chamber of Commerce. "The current situation should largely be reversed within a year's time," he predicts.

In terms of appreciation potential, areas in the west that most with the most favor from real estate specialists are the blue chip residential neighborhoods of Grunewald and Dahlem. Apartments and villas in these tree-lined districts sell at a minimum of about a million marks apiece. The optimism of real estate agents rests largely on the fact that Grunewald and Dahlem offer unrivaled comfort and amenities at a time when many Berlin neighborhoods are likely to undergo disruptive facelifts.

"In an expanding market, you can't put too high a price on comfort, so as more and more people move to Berlin values in these neighborhoods should go up significantly," says Ms. Hamme.

### Downturn in America Leads To Brisk Trade at Auctions

By Vivian Lewis

**U**NTIL recently, U.S. real estate auctions have been unusual and confined to either the highest priced grand estates — or bankruptcy.

In American memories, auctions are associated with sheriff-offered distress sales of foreclosed farms during the Great Depression. So the frequent clamor of the auctioneer today is being heard as an indicator that bad times have come again in the U.S. real estate market. And the cry of "going, going, gone" is interpreted as a forecast about the whole U.S. economy.

Some of the punditry about the growth of auctions is historically wrong. The use of auctions rose during the boom years of the 1980s before slumping since 1987.

But there has been a subsequent spurt in auctions, however it is interpreted. According to Douglas Clemens, president and chief auctioneer of the Philadelphia real estate auctioneers' Trueman, the growth in volume is "astounding." Trueman's auction sales of property have tripled in the last 18 months. Among other firms handling auction sales to the masses, the increase has been nearly as great. In 1989 the volume of U.S. property sold at auction topped \$3 billion, according to industry estimates, a rise of 50 percent from 1988. Auction houses tend to be privately owned, so the actual volumes of property knocked down can be hard to obtain.

Steven L. Good, president of Chicago-based Sheldon Good & Co., the largest U.S. real estate auctioneer, reports that sales rose 25 percent in the first half of 1990 to \$175 million.

But while volumes are high, the hammer price of individual units is lower than what was asked for under alternative methods of sale. For example, in October, 32 condominiums at Chandler's Wharf near Portland, Maine, were sold for 30 to 40 percent of their original prices, \$78,000 to \$142,000 for units put on the market in 1985 at \$208,000 to \$389,000. Auctioneers were Keenan Auction Co. and CSM Real Estate.

Two dozen ski condominiums at Wyndham, near Hunter, N.Y., went unsold for two years at the \$145,000 asking price. In October, they were auctioned off at \$51,000 to \$72,000 each by auctioneers Good.

Of course, there is a possibility that these condos were overpriced in the first place.

And auctions sometimes produce better results than that, even in the present climate. Mr. Clemens conducted an auction absolute initially scheduled to handle 7 seaside condos in Brigantine, N.J., also in October. But the bidding was so lively that the seller, Action Savings Bank, decided to throw the other 27 units in the two buildings (listed for a later sale) onto the floor, also at auction absolute. The units sold for average prices of \$55,000 and \$160,000 for 630 sq. ft. (58.5 square meters) and 1,100 sq. ft. units respectively, better than the bank had expected. In less than two hours, nearly \$4 million was raised for the bank — after the units had failed to sell for 18 months.

In an auction absolute, the seller is obligated to accept the winning bid with no reserve, regardless of how low it is. In most auctions, there is a mixture of absolute and reserve sales.

Trueman also managed a sale in August of a post-bayfront house on 33,000 sq. ft. of land in Barnegat Bay, also in New Jersey. While two local appraisers valued the property at \$750,000 and \$800,000 respectively, the excitement generated by the auction produced a sales price of \$1.25 million for the seller, Fidelity Bank NA.

**F**IDELITY assistant vice president Rosalie Zimmermann says "the buyers were delighted to buy because there were 27 other people vying for the property" as registered bidders, reassuring them of its marketability. "And of course, I was delighted to sell it to them because of the excellent price the auction brought."

A registered bidder at a real estate auction is someone who has brought a cashier's check or certi-

fied check for \$5,000, \$10,000, or 10 percent of the minimum bid, depending on the terms of sale. This enables him to bid.

The bids move in units of \$10,000, \$50,000 or \$100,000 depending on the price of the real estate on offer. It should be noted that there may be a buyer's premium of 2.5 to 5 percent of the winning bid to pay on top of the hammer price.

The check is used as down payment for a winning bid and is not refundable. Winners then get a week or so to raise their earnest money to 10 percent of the bid, and another deadline to get a mortgage. When a development is being sold, often the financing bank has credit officers at the open house or auction.

Trueman does not provide mortgages, although they will help potential bidders line up bank financing. Good & Co., the largest company in the real estate auction business, has a mortgage brokerage that can secure financing through a network of 25 potential lenders as well as its own mortgage subsidiary.

Unlike fine art auctions, multi-currency telephone bids from overseas are not yet seen in real estate auctions, although foreign buyers or sellers are frequently encountered. One reason is that real estate has to be viewed to attract buyers; another is that it is less interchangeable and portable than art or jewelry.

National firms like Good or Keenan, compete with local ones in auctioneering. Near New York, local developers call the large national auction companies "carpetbaggers," and some will try to penalize real estate agents who work with auctioneers. They feel that auctions pull down prices.

Buyers, meanwhile, imagine that auctions are a way to pick up a bargain, particularly if they examine the asking prices that the same properties were offered for earlier. Mr. Clemens says that both are wrong. The auction technique results in "determination of the market price — no more and no less" — on condition that information about the sale is widely enough available, he says. "An auction provides a real-life, real-time appraisal of values by the buyers' peers," he adds.

At present, sellers usually are happy to use auctions — they certainly pay heavily for it. The customary commission for an auction sale is 6 to 10 percent, considerably higher than the 5 to 6 percent for using a real estate agent. Then, too, sellers have to cover the costs of marketing, open houses, brochures and bidder packages, and advertising.

These costs mean auctions are only held for luxury property — or multi-unit high-rise condos. According to Mr. Clemens, it is uneconomical to sell real estate worth less than \$300,000 at auction.

The seller gains advantages by auctioning. First, it is an accelerated method of cashing in — about 10 to 12 weeks from the initiation of the process to getting cash in hand. It costs 2 percent a month in deterioration and interest to carry real estate on your books.

An auction has a certain finality, too, which encourages both parties. And auctions permit special marketing and sales techniques that generate their own excitement.

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Current yields, in percent		
IBM		7.98%
General Motors		7.85%
Bell Atlantic		7.81%
Donoghue Index		7.40%
Bank Rate Monitor Index		6.01%

## Can U.S. Employees Bank on the Boss?

By Judith Rehak

**A**MERICAN stockholders of IBM heard from the company last month, but it wasn't their usual quarterly statement. Instead, a prospectus and brochure invited them to become investors in a money market account. The sponsors? IBM Credit Corporation, the company's finance subsidiary.

It may be marketing more aggressively, but IBM is not alone. Companies like General Motors and Bell Atlantic are discovering that outsiders — their stockholders — and in some cases the general public — want to participate in investments originally set up for company employees, their families and retirees.

But as they gain wider attention, these vehicles warrant a closer look from would-be investors. For instance, at first glance IBM's money market account may seem like a typical money market fund with perks like check writings and toll-free customer service phone numbers — plus the promise of a higher interest rate than the Donoghue Money Market Fund index, which tracks 445 taxable money market funds. Indeed, the account's average rate since its launch a year ago is 8.35 percent against the 8.11 percent Donoghue average.

**B**OTH the \$500 million IBM account and a similar \$3.1 billion investment marketed by General Motors to its shareholders are invested solely in debt of their financial subsidiaries, and there is concern about the risk that implies.

"They are radically different from managed money market funds or insured bank funds," says Joe Belew, President of the Consumer Bankers Association. "They're not diversified, hedged or insured." Mr. Belew worries that investors may not realize the risks of investing in only one kind of company debt, as opposed to a standard money market fund's diversified portfolio of instruments

like commercial paper, certificates of deposit and treasury notes. However, both IBM and General Motors stoutly defend the safety of their investments, invoking their companies' triple-A ratings and enormous financial clout. "We're top rated with Standard & Poor's, and we've been around for 72 years," says a GM official.

Many of these issues were avoided by Bell Atlantic, the regional phone company, when it set up a money market vehicle for its employees. The pure no-load fund is diversified among high quality debt like commercial paper and certificates of deposit. Edward Rennie, Executive Director of Trust Investment, makes no bones about having structured the funds competitively. "We wanted to give our employees as good a deal as they could get at Dreyfus," he says, referring to the big mutual fund group.

**B**UT Bell Atlantic has done even better. Its fund has turned into a big winner, copping the top spot in Donoghue's weekly returns for taxable money market funds seven times since its launch last February. Publicized by the financial media, its customer service number has been ringing with inquiries from outsiders, who now comprise about 5 percent of its investors. The \$12.2 million fund was number one again last week, turning in a healthy 8.76 percent return, after deducting fees, compared to the Donoghue average of 7.66 percent.

More investments are coming on stream from other companies, although not all will be available to outsiders. American Telephone and Telegraph has announced it will shortly launch a money market account for its employees; both IBM and Bell Atlantic already have employee equity, bond or index funds, which are available to the public, although neither company promotes them. But it is clear that if they turn in superior performance employee funds will lure outside investors.

"We're going to grow," brags one spokesman. "It's guaranteed."

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Germany	1.1%
France	1.0%
Italy	0.9%
Spain	0.8%
U.K.	0.7%
Sweden	0.6%
Netherlands	0.5%
Belgium	0.4%
Switzerland	0.3%
Austria	0.2%
Portugal	0.1%
Greece	0.0%
Ireland	0.0%
Finland	0.0%
Denmark	0.0%
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The Associated Press

Smith said he was happy to become a key offensive component.

Parcells is concerned with going 11-0. He doesn't even think about 16-0 - or beyond. "I just don't understand people who talk

What the Bears have accomplished in a focused season from the start and with a simple scheme that has drawn nearly every

AMERICAN CONFERENCE  
Pittsburgh (5-5) at Jets (4-7) - The Jets can move the football but are having a heck

the league. The Redskins shredded it, though, and now the Dolphins run defense has slipped to fifth. "Hey, we're still 8-2,"

These teams have not met since 1964, six years ago. The Jets have waited another six weeks for this. The Dolphins have waited another six weeks for this. Phoenix by 4% (AP, NYT)

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## SPORTS

## U.S. Soccer Players Learn the Ropes in Europe



Paul Caligiuri, who plays for a club in eastern Germany.

By Alex Yannis

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the U.S. national soccer team played the Soviet Union on Wednesday night in Port of Spain, Trinidad, nine of its regular players were missing. All are with European clubs, some even playing out of their regular positions, because the professional environment for soccer players in the United States is not of the highest caliber.

With the formation of a truly professional league at the subcommittee stages and at least two years away, the U.S. Soccer Federation has helped place the nine players with European clubs to advance their soccer skills and experience.

The federation, which was awarded the World Cup final for 1994, uses these players only when the national team plays in Europe and not in a game like Wednesday's, which ended in a scoreless tie. The use of the nine players only for games in Europe has allowed the federation to establish two national teams.

Coach Bob Gansler and Sami Gholi, the manager, said it was a workable arrangement, which allowed the establishment of a larger pool of players.

"We're expanding our base with this arrangement," Gansler said last week before taking the

team to Trinidad and Tobago, where a year earlier a 1-0 victory for the Americans sent them to the final stages of the World Cup for the first time in 40 years.

After the World Cup in Italy last summer, Gansler and Gholi worked hard to expose members of the American team to a top-notch professional environment. But the federation demanded high fees to release the players, and several players ended up with teams of lesser quality.

"Knowing that we don't have a league, people wanted to steal players," said Gholi, who negotiated the deals for most of the nine players with European clubs.

The logistics are workable, but it's not the ideal situation," he said. "When Argentina plays in Europe, they use the Argentinians playing in Europe. We just want the best competition for our players."

The best competition in Europe is, in alphabetical order, the English, German and Italian first divisions. No Americans play in those divisions, although Paul Caligiuri's team, Hansa Rostock in the East German League, has a good chance of becoming a member of the Bundesliga next season when the two German leagues merge.

Another detriment for the Americans in Europe is that a number of them have been at unfamiliar positions. John Harkes

has had to make the biggest adjustment.

From his days as a youngster in Kearny, New Jersey, to high school, college and the national team, Harkes has been a creative midfielder. That and his indefatigable ability have established him as the key to the midfield for the Americans.

Ramos has played every game in midfield for his team, Figueras of the Spanish second division, but Harkes has been playing right fullback for his club, Sheffield Wednesday of the English second division.

No matter how much freedom he is given by his coach, Ron Atkinson, to go on attack, Harkes said playing right fullback would neither help him broaden his horizons offensively nor refine his technical and tactical skills to the point of becoming a better midfielder.

"It's a little frustrating playing in the back," Harkes said by phone from his hotel in Sheffield. "I like to attack more, and the coach has given me some freedom to go forward, but fullback is fullback."

Harkes's skill and vision enable him to be involved in all facets of the attack and to play in all parts of the field for the national team. Gansler relies on him and Ra-

mos a great deal to carry out the team's offensive strategy in the neutral zone and the attacking third of the field.

Harkes demonstrated his offensive attributes by scoring his first goal two weeks ago in a victory over Leeds United.

Ramos's role with Figueras is very similar to his role with the national team. He has started and played every minute in midfield except for the last game, when he suffered a rib injury and was replaced at halftime.

Tony Meola, the 21-year-old goalkeeper with remarkable composure and a yearning to play in Italy, his parents' native land, has had the most difficult time among the players overseas. He not only failed to hook up with a team in Italy, but he is also having trouble getting his work permit to play for his club, Watford in the English second division, primarily because he is not the team's premier goalkeeper.

Playing regularly with the first team is the top priority of every soccer player competing outside his country, and players often sacrifice playing their favorite positions to do so.

John Doyle, who plays in the middle of the defense for the national team, played outside back for his club, Oergette, which was



John Harkes has had one of the biggest adjustments to make.

relegated to the second division of the Swedish League when the league completed its season.

Hugo Perez, the most gifted of the Americans offensively, but also the most injury-prone, also played for Oergette, making the Swedish club the only one with two Americans on its roster.

Steve Trittschuh, who was benched by Gansler after the 5-1 loss to Czechoslovakia in the World Cup in Italy, has been the most successful American abroad. Playing for Sparta Prague of the Czechoslovak first division, Trittschuh this fall became the first American to play in a European Cup match.

## 2 Tests of Racism in Sports: One Clear-Cut and One Faulty

By Ira Berkow

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Some view the racial implications of membership policies at Shoal Creek and at other golf clubs that host tournaments, and the vote in Arizona on Martin Luther King Day as the same. There are similarities, but there are more ways in which the two cases are dramatically different.

Early last summer, Hal Thompson, the founder of the Shoal Creek Country Club near Birmingham, Alabama, which was to be the site of the PGA Championship in August, said, "We don't discriminate in every other area except the blacks" and "we won't be pressured" into having any as members.

With that, black groups effectively sought boycotts by television sponsors of the tournament. Under pressure, the club then admitted a black man.

The Professional Golfers' Association of America, which runs the PGA Championship, the PGA Tour and the U.S. Golf Association have since issued edicts that none of their tournaments, including the U.S.

Open, will be played at private clubs that have discriminatory policies concerning members.

When on Nov. 6 the state of Arizona put to referendum whether to have a paid holiday in honor of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., the voters turned down the proposal by a 1 percent margin on 1 million ballots cast.

Immediately, the commissioner of the National Football League, Paul Tagliabue, announced that he would recommend to the team owners to remove Phoenix as host of the 1993 Super Bowl. The NFL had agreed to hold the Super Bowl in Phoenix, but with one major provision: that the voters of Arizona elect to have a Martin Luther King Day.

Arizona is one of only three states in the nation that does not have some kind of day honoring King. Phoenix and suburban Tempe (where the game would be played), and Tucson, however, do observe Martin Luther King Day.

Nonetheless, Tagliabue said, no King Day, no Super Bowl Week. Tagliabue was being sensitive to the blacks in the league, including 56 percent of the players.

As a private organization, the NFL has the right to handle its affairs in the lawful manner it sees fit. But the commissioner's implication is surely that Arizona, by turning down the proposal, is a racist state.

In fact, a black state senator from Arizona, Carolyn Walker, said, "It's sad to say that this state is racist, and I keep saying we are not, but when you turn down a holiday that deals with honoring civil and human rights, the numbers show that we are."

When the University of California at Berkeley agreed to play in the Copper Bowl in Tucson on Dec. 31, a spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said he couldn't understand why an institution with such a history of humanitarian concerns would play in Arizona after that vote.

But there will be a halftime show celebrating King. And the University of Louisville's board of governors voted to play in the Fiesta Bowl in Phoenix on New Year's Day, with plans to earmark about \$200,000 of its earnings from the game to minority-group student concerns at the university.

The NFL should have gone along the general route taken by those schools. The NFL is using one issue as a litmus test for racism, and it is a faulty test, at best. The vote may have been an economic one (against another paid state holiday) or a reaction to what some viewed as "bullying" tactics by the NFL or by state politicians and business people who had assured the league that the vote would be favorable.

Regardless that King was a great leader, it remains subjective whether to honor him or anyone else.

And should the NFL refuse to honor King, North Carolina, an expansion football team because Joe Helms was again re-elected to the U.S. Senate, this time over a black man? Or should they never have another Super Bowl in New Orleans because David Duke nearly won a Senate seat?

And while we're at it, why not remove the Cardinals from Phoenix altogether?

Arizona, meanwhile, adheres to all of the nondiscrimination laws of the nation, in jobs, education, housing and justice.

Many of the nation's country clubs, however, have a clear history of discrimination. Private country clubs also are often sites for the transaction of important business affairs, and a result may be that if minority members or women aren't allowed in, then they can be at a competitive disadvantage, and their employers, or would-be employers, know it.

Private organizations, including those in sports, ought, like anyone else, to use legal leverage when possible in matters bearing humanity, but the Arizona football issue paints a broad brushstroke that is unreasonable.

By extension, one contemplates that because President George Bush vetoed the recent civil rights bill, the NFL will decide to play the Super Bowl in Canada.

## Berkeley Protests Decision To Play in Arizona Bowl

New York Times Service

BERKELEY, California — Protests are being staged at the University of California at Berkeley by students and faculty members over the football team's decision to play in the Copper Bowl in Arizona, where voters recently rejected a paid state holiday to honor the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.

The Golden Bears, eager to play in their first bowl game in 11 years, voted unanimously on Nov. 11 to go to the bowl, held in Tucson.

"The fact that this university would allow the U.C. Berkeley football team to play in a state that is overtly opposed to Dr. King's holiday is a slap in the face to all students, particularly African-Americans," students said in a letter sent this week to Chancellor Chang-Lin Tien.

A small group of demonstrators marched through the Berkeley campus on Tuesday to protest the team's willingness to accept the Copper Bowl bid. The student government is expected to vote next week to urge Berkeley's athletic director and Copper Bowl officials to move the game out of Arizona.

"The refusal of Arizona voters to acknowledge Martin Luther King Jr. is an insult to the spirit of freedom and equality that he stood for," said Aaron Woolfolk, a student government senator. "Something we have to think about is: Do our principles come before profits and sports prestige?"

The Berkeley athletic director, David Maggard, said the fact that Tucson honors Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday "made a big difference" in the minds of many players when they voted to participate in the Copper Bowl.



Americans Payne Stewart, left, and Jodie Mundt, bring up a putt.

## English Team Leads Golf World Cup

United Press International

ORLANDO, Florida — England fought off challenges by Spain and the United States to retain its lead at the midway point of the 36th annual World Cup tournament at Grand Cypress Golf Club.

With rookie Richard Buxwell posting a three-under par 69 and veteran Mark James, playing in his seventh World Cup, carding 71, England totaled 140 for the round Thursday and 276 after 36 holes. Spain remained in second, one

stroke back with a score of 140 for a two-round total of 277. The United States is third at 140 and 278.

Denmark, led by 36-hole leader Anders Sorenson of Denmark, was the individual leader at 134. Jose Rivero of Spain was second with 135, while Buxwell and Payne Stewart of the United States were third at 137.

The tournament, which was to end Friday, features two-man teams representing 32 countries.

## In NIT Title Game, a Meeting of 2 Fast Friends

By William C. Rhoden

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A half-hour or so after he helped bury Notre Dame with a 25-point performance at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday night, Chris Mills, Arizona's versatile sophomore forward, leaped against a wall and contemplated Friday night's National Invitation Tournament championship game against Arkansas.

"It's very exciting to play a team like Arkansas," said Mills, who sat out last season after transferring from Kentucky. "In the polls they have us both mixed at two and three. They're a little quicker than us but our big guys are running the floor real well. We can't stop their running game, but I don't think they can stop us inside. I'll be interesting."

Specifically, Mills contemplated yet another duel with Todd Day, the Razorback's 6-foot-8-inch junior forward.

While Arizona and Arkansas have played only three times, the 6-6 Mills and Day have enjoyed a friendly but competitive history that goes back to the 11th grade, when they were rivals on the national high school circuit.

Four years later, Mills, who would be a junior if he had not sat out last season, and Day have emerged as two of the best players in what may be one of the finest junior classes in the last decade: Alonzo Mourning of Georgetown, Billy Owens of Syracuse, LaPhonso Ellis of Notre Dame, Derrick Martin and Don MacLean of UCLA and Christian Laettner of Duke. Two other stars were in that class: Shawn Kemp, who left Kentucky after a year and is now playing for the Seattle

SuperSonics in the National Basketball Association, and Chris Jackson, who left Louisiana State last season and is playing for the NBA's New York Knicks.

Day, who attended Hamilton High School in Memphis, Tennessee, and Mills, who went to Fairfax High in Los Angeles, seemed to find themselves in the same place at the same time at least twice every year. They invariably guarded each other in all-star games or vied for the same big guard-small forward swingman position. They are both 20 years old, born within three weeks of each other in January 1970.

"Me and Day go way back," Mills said, flashing a smile that betrayed a warm admiration and menacing anticipation for the game Friday night. "We go way back to all American games in high school and stuff like that. We're really good friends. It's going to be fun playing against those guys but it's going to be intense also."

Duke, which lost to Arkansas, 98-88, will face Notre Dame in the consolation game of the tournament. Notre Dame was thrashed by Arizona, 91-61, in a game that marked a coming out of sorts for Mills after a season on the sideline.

After starting out slowly in Arizona's first two games, Mills blistered an Irish defense that attempted to stop the Wildcats' inside game by zoning. He made nine of 15 shots, including five of nine three-pointers.

"Chris gives Arizona a genuine scoring and good rebounding from the three spot," Day said. "His size and ability to play the two or three spot makes him real versatile. Without him, I think they'd come down, set up and get the ball inside."

Day smiled when he talked about his rivalry with Mills, and laughed when someone suggested that they could probably write books on each other's style.

This summer, during tryouts for the U.S. team that would compete in the Goodwill Games and world championships, Mills and Day were competing for the same roster spot and went at it for three weeks.

"I really got to know Chris's game this summer because just about every game we were guarding each other," Day said. "We were always playing the same position so we would always fight each other."

"He and I were roommates. One morning the coach called him into the office and let him know he'd been cut. But he left me his number and I've been talking to him over the summer."

While Day took a back seat to Mills through high school and into college, Day's part in leading Arkansas to the Final Four last spring vaulted him to the forefront.

"We both have changed a lot since we first started playing each other back in the Nike all-star camps," Day said. "We were about the same size in the 11th grade; he's picked up a lot of bulk since then and has worked on his ball handling. He was always projected as a guard in college but really didn't have the ball-handling skills early on. The year out of basketball helped him develop and mature on and off the court."

"The big change with me?" Day said. "Coming out and playing hard. I used to be the type of person who would play every now and then. Now I'm trying to come out and play hard every game. I guess I know my potential now and I'm trying to fulfill it."

## SCOREBOARD

## HOCKEY

## NHL Standings

## Wales Conference

## Patrick Division

## W L T Pts GF GA

## NY Rangers

## Philadelphia

## New Jersey

## Washington

## Pittsburgh

## NY Islanders

## Atlantic Division

## Boston

## Montreal

## Hartford

## Buffalo

## Quebec

## Campbell Conference

## Northeast Division

## Chicago

## St. Louis

## Detroit

## Minnesota

## Toronto

## FOOTBALL

## NFL Standings

## American Conference

## East

## Buffalo

## Miami

## Indianapolis

## Dallas

## N.Y. Jets

## New England

## Central

## Chicago

## Cincinnati

## Houston

## Pittsburgh

## Cleveland

## West

## LA Raiders

## Kansas City

## Seattle

## San Diego

## Denver

## SUNDAY'S GAMES

## Atlanta at New Orleans

## Chicago at Minnesota

## Indianapolis at Cincinnati

## Miami at Cleveland

## New York Giants at Philadelphia

## Tampa Bay at Baltimore

## Kansas City at Los Angeles Raiders

## Los Angeles Rams at San Francisco

## New England at Phoenix

## Pittsburgh at New York Jets

## Seattle at San Diego

## Monday's Game

## Buffalo at Houston

## THURSDAY'S COLLEGE GAMES

## Alabama at Tulane

## Newberry at Presbyterian

## South Carolina at W. Virginia

## FOOTBALL

## National Football League

## GREEN BAY—Re-signed Mike Norst,

## quarterback, Col. William Harris, tight end.

## NEW ENGLAND—Signed Patrick Coleman,

## wide receiver. Pat Johnson, tight end.

## SAN DIEGO—Pul. Rod Barnes, running

## back, and Richard Brown, linebacker, on in-

## termediate reserve. Signed Joe Adkins, running

## back, and Antonio Goss, linebacker.

## HOCKEY

## National Hockey League

## LEAGUE—Signed Mark Hardy, New

## York Rangers defenseman, for five games for

## a stick-swinging incident in a game Nov. 16.

## BOSTON—Signed John Price, center, and Bob

## Bourque, defenseman, to Maine, American

## Hockey League.

## BUFFALO—Signed Jiri Sedes, right wing,

## from Pittsburgh Penguins, to Buffalo.

## MONTREAL—Signed Peter Sestok, de-

## fenseman, to a one-year contract.

## N.Y. ISLANDERS—Re-signed Brad Lauer,

## left wing, from Capital District, American

## Hockey League.

## PITTSBURGH—Assigned Jeff Davis, left

## wing, to Muskegon, International Hockey

## League.

## ST. LOUIS—Re-signed Nelson Emerson,

## center, from Portland International Hockey

## League. Sent Michel Mongeau, center, and

## Guy Hebert, goaltender, to Portland.

## VANCOUVER—Re-signed Don Gieson, de-

## fenseman, from Milwaukee, International

## Hockey League. Assigned Rob Murray, center,

## and Jay Macar, right wing, to Milwaukee for

## conditioning. Re-called Glen Goffie, forward,

## from Washington, International Hockey League,

## WASHINGTON—Signed Kevin Hechter,

## defenseman, to a four-year contract.

## COLLEGE

## BROWN—Named Trevor Adair soccer coach.

## OREGON STATE—Fired Dave Knoff,

## soccer coach.

## TEXAS TECH—Signed Solita Dykes, foot-

## ball coach, to a 10-year contract extension.

## CRICKET

## India vs. Sri Lanka

## First Test, Day One, Friday

## in Chennai, India

## 1st Innings: India 224

## Australia vs. England

## First Test, Day One, Friday

## in Brisbane, Australia

## 1st Innings: England 194 (all out)

## Australia 16

## SIDELINES

## West Asks Aid for East Europe Sports

AMSTERDAM (AP) — A gathering of European Olympic committees called on private sponsors Friday to help rescue what is left of Eastern Europe's once formidable sports systems.

In most of the former Soviet bloc, the topping of communism last year also meant an end to government sports funding and training systems that churned out Olympic gold medalists by the dozen.

Jacques Rogge, the chairman of the 33-member Association of European National Olympic Committees, said that until recently East European athletes were all full-time, salaried civil servants. He said money was badly needed to help East European countries set up Western-style facilities for amateur athletes to make up for the lack of government sponsoring. His own group pledged \$60,000 in aid.

## UEFA Reduces Ban on van Basten

GENEVA (AP) — A UEFA appeals panel on Friday cut Marco van Basten's suspension from European Club Champions' Cup play to three games from four.

UEFA's Control and Discipline Committee imposed the sanction last week after van Basten's expulsion in a Nov. 7 second-leg, second-round



